

A F R E N C H
Idiomatical and Critical
VOCABULARY,
ALPHABETICALLY DIGESTED.

Wherein is contained,

An extensive VARIETY of WORDS,
so disposed, that *a much greater Number*
may be *learned with more Ease*, and in *less*
Time, than is usually taken up, in the *present*
Method of TEACHING the FRENCH
LANGUAGE.

With NOTES explaining the *different Senses* of
WORDS, in their *proper* and *figurative Expres-*
sions; and *shewing how* they are employ'd in
either a *grave* or *burlesque Stile*, &c.

Collected from the *best French* AUTHORS, grounded
upon the *French ACADEMY*, and render'd according
to the *Idioms* of BOTH LANGUAGES.

By ISAAC COUSTEIL.

L O N D O N :

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M.DCC.XLVIII.





TO THE
 Learned Gentlemen, and Worthy
 Grammarians of *Hackney*.

GENTLEMEN,



AS every people has a mother tongue, in which few beside themselves are conversant, so those of distinction, men of letters, and merchants, to carry on a correspondence with distinct nations in Europe, have thought

iv D E D I C A T I O N.

it necessary there should be as much as possible an universal language, for the improvement of knowledge, and transacting mercantile affairs. Upon a due examination of all the known tongues, some were found too barren, soft, and effeminate; others too harsh, guttural, and grating to the ear. At length the French tongue was fixed upon, as having plain, distinct, masculine sounds, and yet exceeding others * *for its softness of expression, having an elegant harmonious pronunciation, and being a language of address, fitly adapted for courts.*

* Preface to Mr. Baily's Dictionary.*

WHEREFORE

DEDICATION. v

WHEREFORE Lewis the XIVth established an academy to purge the French language from obsolete words, and vulgar corruptions, and to improve it by inserting what they properly could from the dead languages. After a time the academy published a large folio dictionary in two volumes, as a rule and standard for the French language, (afterwards Mr. Richelet and others, but more particularly Messrs. les Jesuites de Trevoux have improved upon them, by a dictionary of six volumes in folio.) which regulation has gained a general esteem for its beauties and excellencies.

THEIR dictionary I have made use of as a touch-stone to the following Vocabulary.

vi DEDICATION.

The quotations will sufficiently prove what I advance. Whether I have made a proper choice of my phrases and idioms, I submit to the judicious, being with great deference,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient humble Servant,

Isaac Cousteil.

At Hackney; Teacher of the *French* Language, and of *English* Grammar, to those who have had an imperfect Education in Schools.

He also teaches *English* to *Foreigners*.

T H E



T O

MR. HODGES, Bookseller, &c.

S I R,

AS you desired I have read your French and English Vocabulary, which in my opinion very well answers the title page, and makes my writing the preface, you requested of me, altogether needless; as the work itself strongly evinces the necessity of their being well versed in the idioms, who propose to attain to any degree of perfection in the languages they are inclined to study.

It is want of this learning, which has made our translators, even in time of peace, make such havock with the works of French authors, as by their versions to render obscure, and often unintelligible, what is written with the greatest perspicuity: which possibly may be assign'd as one reason for the French writers having applied themselves, of late, with great assiduity, to the study of our language; though I am not insensible that the works of Messrs. Addison and
Pope

Pope, from a desire to discover the native beauties of these inimitable authors, are generally thought to have caused this their industry; and I am far from robbing them of this honour, who have done honour to our country.

It is certain no translation can preserve all the beauties of the original; and tho' a translator is thorough master of the language he translates from, and of that into which he renders his author, yet, if he is ingenuous, he will acknowledge that the difference of idioms would not admit doing his author that justice he wished, and vainly endeavoured. If then such a translator inevitably falls short of the original, what versions are we to expect from such as undertake to translate, without being acquainted with, or having the least notion of, the idioms? And with what just reason do the French complain that the English murder their productions! It was owing to the ignorance of the idioms that the translator of the *Religio Med.* render'd *malé audit* the latin idiom, to express a bad or indifferent character, he hears ill; how unjust to his employer, must a man be who undertakes to give a good translation, though conscious he must have recourse to a dictionary, for almost every word he writes? And this I have known a matter of fact.

I could give you, out of one voluminous work, innumerable instances of the translators mistakes, occasioned by his ignorance of the French idioms, yet had he a French assistant; but he the assistant, was equally ignorant of the idioms of our language.

As

TO MR. HODGES, &c. ix

As I said before, the Vocabulary, I herewith return you, renders any thing I can say in its behalf unnecessary; as its usefulness must be allowed by all, who are real judges of the two languages. The words are judiciously chosen, the idioms truly rendered, and the criticisms both just and necessary, as they prove the impossibility of attaining to any degree of perfection in a language without being master of the idioms as well as the grammar.

If the sale answers the pains the author has taken, and the advantage learners must necessarily reap by this work, I shall be glad of it; as I wish learning and industry may meet due encouragement, and you success in all your undertakings. I am,

SIR,

Your humble Servant,

*Inner Temple,
Aug. 4, 1748.*

John Kelly.

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A

A

Critical VOCABULARY,

With Explanatory NOTES.

Des Cieux.

Of the Heavens.

1 **U**NE Ame
 Une Ame
 bienheu-
 reuse }

A Soul
 a blessed Spirit

Un Ange

an Angel

Un Archange

an Archangel

2 Un Apôtre

an Apostle

Les Bienheureux

the Blessed

Un Cherubin

a Cherubin

3 Le Ciel

Heaven, or the Sky

Le Ciel empyrée

the empyreal Heaven

Le Ciel étoilé

the starry Heaven

Le Consolateur

the Comforter

Le Createur

the Creator

4 Une Comette

a Comet

5 Une Constellation

a Constellation

Nôtre Dame

Our Lady

Dieu

God

Le Pere

the Father

Le Fils

the Son

Le Saint Esprit

the Holy Ghost

Un Eclair

a Flash of Lightning

B

	Une Eclipsé	<i>an Eclipsé</i>
	Un Esprit, un Spectre	} <i>a Spirit, or Ghost</i>
	Une Fée	
	Un Esprit familier	<i>a familiar Spirit</i>
6	Une Etoile	} <i>a Star, or Planet</i>
7	Un Astre	
8	Ou, une Planette	
	Un Evangeliste	<i>an Evangelist</i>
	Un Fantome	<i>a Phantom</i>
	Un Genie	<i>a Genius</i>
	La Gloire	<i>Glory</i>
	Jesus Christ	<i>Jesus Christ</i>
9	La Lune	<i>the Moon</i>
	Nouvelle Lune	<i>New Moon</i>
	Pleine Lune	<i>Full Moon</i>
	Le Croissant, ou, Demi Lune	} <i>the Crescent, or half Moon</i>
	Le Declin, ou de- cours de la Lune	
10	Un Martyr, ou, un Confesseur	} <i>a Martyr</i>
11	La Nature	
	Un Patriarche	<i>a Patriarch</i>
	Un Prophete	<i>a Prophet</i>
	Le Redempteur	<i>the Redeemer</i>
	Un Saint	<i>a Saint</i>
	Le Sanctificateur	<i>the Sanctifier</i>
	Un Seraphin	<i>a Seraphin</i>
	Le Soleil	<i>the Sun</i>
	Les Rayons du Soleil	<i>the Sun-beams</i>
	Le Throne	<i>the Throne</i>
	La Vierge Marie	<i>the Virgin Mary</i>
	La Voye de Lait	<i>the milky Way</i>

Explanatory NOTES.

1 Une Ame bienheureuse, *is a blessed Spirit; and*
une Ame damnée, *is a damned Soul.* The latter sig-
nifies also, *a miserable or needy Fellow; and in the*
burlesque, a Drudge, a Tool, one who will do any
dirty Work.

2 Un Apôtre, *is sometimes used ironically, and*
in a comic Stile, for a brisk, pert, lively, waggish,
or licentious Spark. Ex.

La plupart de jeunes Abbez sont de bons
Apôtres.

Most young Abbots are Libertines.

3 Le Ciel, *Heaven, we say in the Figurative.*

Les Mariages sont faits au Ciel.

Marriages are made in Heaven.

4. Une Comette, *a Comet: (Lat. Cometa) is a*
luminous Body, appearing sometimes among the fixed
Stars. Richelet. Ex.

On croyoit autrefois que les Comettes pre-
sageoient des Malheurs: Mais c'est mainte-
nant une Erreur populaire.

'Twas formerly thought that Comets were
forerunners of Evil: But 'tis now looked up
on as a vulgar Error.

5 Une Constellation, *a Constellation.* There are
twelve principal ones, commonly called Signs: (Lat.
Signum Cæleste.) Viz.

♈ Aries, *or, the Ram.*

♉ Taurus, *the Bull.*

♊ Gemini, *the Twins.*

♋ Cancer, *the Crab.*

♌ Leo, *the Lion.*

♍ Virgo, *the Virgin.*

A Critical VOCABULARY.

♎ *Libra, the Scales.*

♏ *Scorpio, the Scorpion.*

♐ *Sagittarius, the Archer.*

♑ *Capricornus, the Goat.*

♒ *Aquarius, the Water-pot.*

♓ *Pisces, the Fishes.*

Called in French, le Belier, le Taureau, les Gemeaux, l'Ecrevisse, le Lion, la Vierge, les Balances, le Scorpion, le Sagitaire, le Capricorne, le Verseau, les Poissons.

Une Constellation, signifies also, an Influence, or Star. (Lat. Sydus.) Richelet. Ex.

Etre né sous une heureuse Constellation.

To be born under a happy Influence of the Stars, or under a lucky Planet.

Every Constellation is composed of a Number of Stars together; as for example, the Sign Aries, into which the Sun enters in the Month of March, is composed of thirteen Stars, and so are all the other celestial Signs, of more or less.

6. *Une Etoile, signifies a Star, in general, either a wandering or fixed Star, or Comet. Ex.*

Une Etoile fixe, a fixed Star.

Une Etoile errante, a wandering Star.

'Tis also used figuratively, thus:

Coucher à la belle Etoile (sub Dio morari.)

To lie in the open Air, or under the Canopy of Heaven.

7. *Un Astre, is properly a fixed Star, so called by reason that its motion is so slow, that it seems not to move. Poets call*

L'Astre du jour, the Sun; l'Astre de la Nuit, the Moon; or the two grand Luminaries.

N. B.

N. B. *That Planets and Comets are also called des Astres, by French Poets; who, like other Poets, are mere wanderers from the Truth, when under the Inspiration of the Muses.*

8 Une Planette, is a Planet, or wandering Star.

There are seven principal Planets, viz.

☉ the Sun,	♂ Mars,
☾ the Moon,	♃ Jupiter,
☿ Mercury,	and
♀ Venus,	♄ Saturn.

Called in French, le Soleil, la Lune, Mercure, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, et Saturne.

N. B. *That the Earth is also called, une Planette, a Planet.*

9 La Lune, the Moon. In a Figurative Stile, the French say,

Vouloir prendre la Lune avec les Dents, signifies, to aim at Impossibilities.

10 Un. Martyr, ou Confesseur; a Martyr. The first is those who have suffered Death for the Christian Faith. The second those who have suffered Imprisonment, or other Torments, for the same. The latter signifies also a Father Confessor.

11 La Nature, according to Mr. Harris, has three Senses, as quoted in the French and Latin Dictionary of Messieurs les Jesuites de Trevoux.

1. In the most restricted Sense, it signifies the particular Disposition of every Being. In that Sense 'tis said,

Que la Nature du Poisson est de vivre dans l'eau. That it is the Nature of Fish to live in Water.

2. In a more extensive Sense, it signifies the general Disposition of all Beings. In this Sense we say,

6 *A Critical VOCABULARY.*

Que la Nature n'est autre chose que la Providence de Dieu, puis qu'elle gouvernè toutes choses par certaines Regles ou Loix conformement à la Nature des choses.

That Nature is nothing but the Providence of God, since it governs all things by certain Rules or Laws conformable to the Nature of Things.

3. *And lastly, It signifies the Essence of every Being, with its Attributes. In that Sense we say,*

Que c'est la Nature de Dieu d'être bon,
That it is the Nature of God to be good.

12 Rayons, are for the Beams and Raies of the Sun, and Rays for the Raies of the Moon, according to Vaugelas. But the latter is not to be used, but in Verse. Thus Monsieur Chaplain said, speaking of the Moon.

Et de ses Rays fait honte aux Rayons du Soleil.
And whose Raies out-shine the Beams of the Sun. Excepting the Case above, 'tis better to make use of the Word Clarté. Ex.

Se promener a la Clarté de la Lune, ou au Clair de la Lune.

To walk, or take the Air, by Moonlight, or in the Moonshine.

Le Temps.

The Time.

13 Le Jour ou

the Day

14 La Journée

La pointe, ou, le }
point du Jour }

Break of Day

15 L'Aurore ou l'au- }
be du Jour }

the Dawn

Un Jour ouvrier,
ou ou vnable

a Work-Day

Le

A Critical VOCABULARY.

7

	Le lever du Soleil		<i>The Sun rising</i>
	Le coucher du Soleil		<i>Sun set</i>
16	Le Matin	}	<i>The Morning</i>
17	La Matinée		
18	Le Soir, ou	}	<i>The Evening</i>
19	La Soirée		
	Le Crepuscule, ou	}	<i>Twilight, or Dusk of the Evening</i>
20	Entre Chien et Loup		
21	La Nuit		<i>The Night</i>
22	Minuit, Midi		<i>Midnight, Noon</i>
23	Une Semaine		<i>A Week</i>
	Un Mois		<i>A Month</i>
24	Un An, une Année		<i>A Year</i>
	L'Année bissextile		<i>Leap Year</i>
	Un Quartier		<i>A Quarter of a Year</i>
	Un Siècle		<i>An Age, or Century</i>
	Le Commencement		<i>The Beginning</i>
	La Fin		<i>The End</i>

Les Jours de la Semaine. The Days of the Week.

Lundi	<i>Monday</i>
Mardi	<i>Tuesday</i>
Mecredi	<i>Wednesday</i>
Jeudy	<i>Thursday</i>
Vendredi	<i>Friday</i>
Samedi	<i>Saturday</i>
Dimanche	<i>Sunday</i>

Les Mois de l'Année.
The Months of the Year.

Janvier	January
Fevrier	February
Mars	March
Avril	April
May	May
Juin	June
Juillet	July
AOÛT	August
Septembre	September
Octobre	October
Novembre	November
Décembre	December

13 Le Jour, *the Day*, contains *Twenty-four Hours*, and is called a *Natural Day*. 'Tis used also for the *Morning*. (Messrs. de Trevoux). Ex.

Donner le bon Jour,
To wish one a good Morning.

14 La Journée, *is the Time that the Sun shines upon our Horizon*, called an *Artificial Day*. In that Sense we say,

Une Journée d'Eté qui est belle et agreable.
A Summer's Day, fair and pleasant.

Une Journée d'hyver, qui est triste et pleuvieuse.

A Winter's Day, dull and rainy.

15 L'Aube du Jour, (*Deliculum*) from the Word *Aube*, comes *Aubade*, a *Morning's Entertainment of Musick to divert a Mistress*; also in a comic Sense it signifies a *Curtain Lecture*.

16 *Le Matin, is the Beginning of the Day, that is, about Sun rising, and when it has not been long a .* (Trevoux.) Ex.

Il est bien Matin It is early

De grand Matin Early in the Morning

Il se leve Matin He rises early

On a beau se lever Matin, quand on a le renom de dormir,

Prov. fig. A good Name lost is hard to be retrieved.

17 *La Matinée, comprehends all the Time from Sun rising till Noon.* Ex.

Les Femmes passent toute la Matinée à s'habiller,

Women spend all the Morning in dressing.

Ou elles dorment la grasse Matinée,

Or they sleep all the Morning long.

18 *Le Soir, is the end of the Day, and beginning of the Night.* Trevoux. Ex.

Il a travaillé du Matin jusqu'au Soir,

He has work'd from Morning to Night.

Le Soir signifie sometimes, la Nuit, the Night, beginning after Supper-time. In that Sense are De Fontenelle's Dialogues. Ex.

Le premier Soir ; le second Soir,

The first Night ; the second Night.

Ils ont joué tout le Soir, ou toute la Nuit,

They gam'd, or play'd all Night.

19 *La Soirée, begins from Sun-set to Bed-time.* Ex.

Ou allez vous passer la Soirée, ou l'après soupé? Where do you go to spend the Evening?

Nous avons eu cette Automne de belles Soirées. We had fine Evenings this Autumn.

20 Entre Chien et Loup, is a figurative Expression, signifying, 'Tis so dusky, one can hardly distinguish a Dog from a Woolf.

21 La Nuit, the Night. Fontenelles. Ex.

Le Jour même n'est pas si beau qu'une belle Nuit. La Beauté de la Nuit, est une Beauté brune qui est plus touchante, *A dazzling Day does not come up to a beautiful Night. That of the latter is like the Charms of a brown Beauty, more soft and moving than a fair one.*

22 Minuit et Midi, are both Masculine. They signify 12 o'Clock at Night, and 12 at Noon. Ex:

Il est midi sonné,
It has struck 12 (at Noon).

Sur le Minuit,
About Midnight ; (not la Minuit).

23 Une semaine, a Week. The French say, La Semaine des trois Jeudis. The English, *When two Sundays come together.*

24 Un An, une Année, are said to be synonymous ; yet there is some Difference ; for the first is more determinate than the other, which Practice will best discover. Ex.

C'est aujourd'hui nouvel An,
This is a New Year's Day.

Je vous souhaite bon jour et bon An ; ou
Je vous souhaite la bonne Année,
I wish you a happy new Year.

Cet homme est chargé d'Ans et d'Ennuis,
That Man is oppress'd with Years and Cares.
Mon Corps est courbé sous le faix des
Années ; *My Body is bow'd down under the
Burden, the Weight of Years.*

N. B. *That mentioning the Age of a Person either living or deceased, the word An is used with a cardinal, and Année with an ordinal Number.*

Les Fêtes et Tems remarquables de l'Année.
The Holidays and remarkable Times of the Year.

Le Jour de l'An, ou	}	New-year's Day, or Cir-
la Circomcision		cumfion
Des Etrennes		A New year's Gift
Le Jour des Rois,	}	Twelfth Day, or Epi-
ou l'Epiphanie		phany
La Chandeleur, ou	}	Candlemas Day, or the
la Purification de		Purification of the
la Sainte Vierge		blessed Virgin
Le Mercredi des Cendres,		Ash Wednesday
25 Le Carême		Lent
La Mi-Carême		Mid Lent
L'Annonciation,	}	The Annunciation, or
ou la Notre		Lady-day in March
Dame de Mars		
Les quatre tems		The Ember Weeks
La semaine Sainte		The Passion Week
Le Dimanche des Rameaux,		Palm Sunday,
Le Vendredi Saint		Good-Friday
26 Pâques		Easter
La Quasimodo		Low Sunday
L'Ascension		Ascension-day
La St. Jean Baptiste		Midsummer-day
La Pentecote, fête	}	Whit-Sunday
de la Descente		
du Saint Esprit		
Les Fêtes de la Pentecote,		Whitsun-holidays
La Notre Dame d'Aoult,		The Assumption
La Saint Michel		Michaelmas

La Touffaints	<i>All Saints</i>
Le Jour des Morts	<i>All Souls</i>
27 Noël,	<i>Christmas</i>
La St. Etienne	<i>St. Stephens</i>
Les Innocens	<i>Innocents-day</i>
La Veille ou la Vigile	<i>The Eve, or Vigil</i>
Un Jour de Jeune	<i>A Fast-day</i>
Un Jour gras	<i>A Day for Flesh</i>
Un Jour maigre	<i>A Fish-day</i>
Un Jour de naissance	<i>A Birth-day</i>
Un Jour de palais	<i>A Day for Pleadings</i>
Un Jour de fête	<i>An Holiday</i>
Une Demi-fête	<i>An half Holiday</i>
Le Chant du Coq	<i>Cock Crowing</i>
La Moisson	<i>Harvest Time</i>
Les Vendanges	<i>Vintage</i>
La Tonte	<i>Shearing-time</i>

25 Le Carême, Lent, (quadragesima) containing six Weeks before Easter; of which, according as it happens in February or March, we say,

Le Carême est bas, *Lent falls low.*

Le Carême est haut, *Lent falls high:*

Whence comes Carême prenant (Geniales ante quadragenarium jejunium) which is the Time of a Fortnight's Merry-making, called Le Carnaval, Shrove-tide, whose last Day is called Le Mardi gras, Shrove Tuesday. Richelet. Ex.

Faire Carême prenant avec ses Amis,

To pass merrily the Carnival with his Friends.

And proverbially,

Il faut faire Carême prenant avec sa Maîtresse, et Paques avec son Curé, *signifies,*

A Man in carnival Time may take his Pleasure with his Mistress; but he must at Easter go to Confession.

Careme

Carême prenant is also Plebecula larvata).

At this Time People go about the Streets with Vizard Masks in France, and in Masquerade Dresses. Wherefore Carême prenant is applied to Persons foppishly or ridiculously dressed. Ex.

On dit que vous voulez donner votre Fille à un Carême prenant. Mol.

They say you have a Mind to match your Daughter with a Fop, a Merry-Andrew, or a Jack-Pudding.

26 Paque, Easter. Le Jour de Paque, Easter-day. *When it signifies the Festival it has no plural.*

We say,

Paque est haut cette Année,

Easter falls high this Year.

Paque étoit fort bas l'Année passée,

Easter fell very low last Year.

Paque is Feminine, when used in speaking of the Jewish Ceremony, and signifies the Passover; but Masculine, when it stands for the Christian Festival, then called Easter. Ex.

Manger la Paque; preparer la Paque,

To eat the Passover; to make ready the Passover.

Paque est passé, Easter is over or past.

C'est aujourd'hui Paque clos, (not close).

This is the Sunday after Easter, otherwise called,

La quasimodo, Low Sunday.

Paques in the Plural is feminine. Then 'tis not used for Easter Festival; but for the Christian Devotion at that Season. Ex.

Mes Paques sont faites, (Richele!).

I have received the Sacrament this Easter.

27 Noël, is masculine, pronounce Nouel. It has no Plural but for the Bellman's Verses. Ex.

On a tant crié Noël, qu'enfin il est venu,
'Tis often said, when CHRISTMAS COMES :
but 'tis at length come, or at last the Thing is
come to pass.

Les Noël's de notre Bedeau sont de plaisans Noël's,

Our Bellman's Verses are comical, ironically,
i. e. Sad Stuff. Richelet.

Du Monde et de ses parties,
Of the World, and its Parts.

L'Arc en ciel	The Rain-bow
Un Brouillard	A Fog, or Mist
Le Chaud, la Chaleur	The Heat
Les Champs Elysées	The Elysian Fields
Le Chaos	The Chaos
Une Colline, un Coteau	A Hill
Un Deluge	A Deluge
Le Diable, le Demon	The Devil
L'Enfer	Hell
Un Etang	A Pool, or Pond
Une Exhalaison	An Exhalation
Un Fleuve	A great River
Un Flot	A Billow
La Foudre	The Thunder-bolt
Le Froid	The Cold
La Gelée, le Degel	The Frost, the Thaw
La Gelée blanche, ou } le Verglas	The hoar Frost
La Glace	The Ice
La Grele	The Hail
Une Isle	An Island
Un Lac	A Lake
Les Limbes	Limbo

La Lumiere	<i>The Light</i>
La Marée	<i>The Tide</i>
La Mer	<i>The Sea</i>
Le Flux	<i>The Flowing</i>
Le Reflux	<i>The Ebb</i>
Le Bord, ou le Rivage	<i>The Shore, or Bank</i>
Une Montagne	<i>A Mountain</i>
28. La Neige	<i>The Snow</i>
29. Une Nue, Nuée	} <i>A Cloud</i>
30. Ou un Nuage	
L'Ocean	<i>The Ocean</i>
31. Une Ombre	<i>A Shadow, or Shade</i>
32. Une Onde, ou	} <i>A Wave</i>
Vague	
Un Orage	<i>A Storm</i>
Un Ouragan	<i>A Hurrican</i>
Une Plaine	<i>A Plain</i>
Un Port	<i>A Haven, or Port</i>
38. La Pluye, une	} <i>The Rain, a Shower</i>
Ondée	
Une Bruine	<i>A mizling Rain</i>
Une Riviere	<i>A River</i>
Un Ruiffeau	<i>A Brook</i>
34. Un Roc	} <i>A Rock</i>
35. Une Roche, ou	
36. Un Rocher	
37. De la Rocaille,	} <i>Rock-work, or Shell-</i>
ou du Coquillage	
La Rosée	<i>The Dew</i>
Une Source	<i>A Spring</i>
Une Tempête	<i>A Tempest</i>
Les Tenebres, l'Obscurité	<i>Darkness</i>
Le Tonnerre	<i>The Thunder</i>
Un Torrent	<i>A Torrent</i>

Un Tourbillon		<i>A Whirlwind</i>
Une Vallée, un Valon		<i>A Vale, or Dale</i>
Une Vapeur		<i>A Vapour</i>
Le Vent		<i>The Wind</i>
Un Vent coulis	}	<i>A Wind which comes through a Crevice</i>
Un Vent doux, ou un Vent de brise		
Un Vent d'Est	}	<i>A gentle Wind, or a Breeze</i>
38. L'Est, ou		
39. L'Orient	}	<i>An East Wind</i>
L'Ouest, ou l'Occident		
Le Sud, ou le Midi	}	<i>The East</i>
Le Nord, ou le Sep- tentrion		
Les Elemens		<i>The West</i>
L'Air		<i>The South</i>
La Terre		<i>The North</i>
Le Feu		<i>The Elements</i>
L'Eau		<i>Air</i>
		<i>Earth</i>
		<i>Fire</i>
		<i>Water</i>

28. *Neige* is used to express something fair and white ; in which Sense it has no Plural, and is chiefly used in Poetry. (Trevoux.) Ex.

La Neige de son Visage ; i. e.

We say the Lillies, where the French say Snow.

Cette Fille a un teint de Neige.

She has a Complexion as fair as Lillies.

Mille fleurs fraichement eclotes couvroient la Neige de son teint. Voit.

The Lillies of her Complexion were overspread with the Beauties of new-blown Flowers.

Neige is also an ironical Term, applied to what one despises. Ex.

Voila une belle Dame de Neige.

A very delicate Lady truly! Or, a Countess of Puddle-dock.

Un bel habit de Neige, (res nihili).

A fine Suit, indeed!

29. Nue is more extensive than Nuée. Nue is mostly used in a proper, and Nuée, in a figurative Sense. (Trevoux.) Ex.

On peint la descente des Anges sur une Nue.

Painters represent the Descent of Angels on a Cloud.

Une Nue enleva le Sauveur au Ciel.

Our Saviour was taken up to Heaven in a Cloud.

L'Ignorance l'Erreur, la Prevention comme trois épaisses Nuées cachent la Verité aux Orgueilleux aux Libertins et aux Opiniâtres.

Ignorance, Error, and Prejudice, like three impenetrable Clouds veil the Truth from the Eyes of the Arrogant, the Libertine, and the Self-sufficient.

30. Nuage is rather used for a thick and dark Cloud. Ex.

Le Ciel est couvert de Nuages.

The Sky is covered with thick Clouds.

Le Soleil paroît plus beau au sortir d'un Nuage.

The Sun breaking through a Cloud seems to redouble its Lustre.

Ce sont de gros Nuages qui flottent en l'air dont ils retombent en pluie. Font.

They are heavy Clouds which bandy'd in the Air fall in Showers.

31. Ombre, a Shadow, or Shade. *A Deprivation of Light by the Intervention of an opaque Body.*

Le chien voyant son Ombre dans l'eau, lacha sa prise.

The Dog seeing his Shadow in the Water let go his Prize.

Nos Jours s'en vont comme l'Ombre qui sévanouit.

Our Days pass away like the Shade which vanishes.

Ombre signifies also the Ghost of a deceased Person, (called also, un Esprit, a Spirit). Ex.

La Pythonisse fit revenir l'Ombre de Samuel.

The Witch of Endor raised the Ghost of Samuel.

32. Onde, Vague. *The latter is for a Billow, or great rolling Wave ; the former is used for small Waves, or Surges, on the Surface of the Water, moved either by gentle Winds, or its Current.* Ex.

Surmonter la violence des Vagues.

To surmount the Rage of the Billows.

Les Fleuves ont élevé leurs Vagues avec Violence.

The Rivers violently roll'd their Waves.

Le Zephyre commençoit à elever des Ondes sur la Riviere.

The Zephirs began to ruffle the chrystal Surface of the River.

Cette source fait des Ondes fort agreables dans ces petites Cascades.

This (or that) Spring makes delightful Undations in those Cascades.

33. Une Pluye, une Ondée. *The latter is used for a hasty Shower, or a small Summers Rain that is not lasting.* Ex.

Il faut laisser païsser cette Pluye, ce ne fera qu'une Ondée.

We must wait till this Rain is over ; 'twill be but a Shower.

'Tis

'Tis also used for an accidental or premeditated fall of Water upon a Person, or a good cudgelling. *Ex.*

On lui a jetté un seau d'eau sur la tete, il en a eu une bonne Ondée.

They threw a Pail of Water on his Head, and he was well fous'd.

Nous allons faire pleuvoir sur toi, une bonne Ondée de coups de batton. *Mol.*

We shall very soon lay a Load of Timber on your Shoulders.

N. B. Though Roc, Roche, Rocher, are synonymous Terms for a Rock, however some Distinction may be made, as you may see by what follows; for Roc and Roche are properly such Rocks as grow on the Land; and Rochers such as grow in the Sea, according to the Definition of Mess. de Trevoux.

34. Roc is a Mass of Free-stone, or Rock, that may be hewn, but is very hard. *Ex.*

Cette Ville est difficile a assiéger, tout le terrain est de Roc. (Mess. de Trevoux).

This Town is not easily besieged; the Foundation is a Rock.

La Grotte de la Deesse étoit taillée dans le Roc. (Telem.)

The Grotto of the Goddess was hewn in the living Rock, (not cut within).

Roc is also used figuratively, in a moral Sense. *Ex.*

L'Esprit et la constance de cet homme est un Roc dont la formeté a été inébranlable.

The Resolution and Fortitude of that Man is a Rock too solid to be shaken.

35 Roche is a Kind of coarse Free-stone, less fit for hewing, by reason it breaks easily, and partakes of
of

of the Nature of a Flint, called Roches, our pierres de grais. Ex.

Le pavé de la place St. Jaques est de Roches de grais, qui se^{re} cassent aisément.

The Pavement of St. James's Square is of a very brittle grey Stone.

N. B. That un Diamant de la vieille Roche signifies a very fine Diamond of the first Water.

Du vin clair comme de l'eau de Roche.

Wine as clear as Rock Water ; i. e. thoroughly refined.

Roche is also used figuratively, in a moral Sense. Ex.

Un coeur de Roche. A Heart of Stone, of Flint, of Adamant ; that is,

A Man insensible of Love or Compassion.

Roche is also used proverbially in these Sentences ; viz.

Il y a quelque Anguille sous Roche.

There is a Snake in the Grass.

Il a trouvé Anguille sous Roche.

He has light upon some lucky Adventure, or some unknown Advantage.

36. Rocher is used in the same manner as Roc and Roche ; but is more particularly used for such Rocks as grow in the Sea, or along the Sea Coast.

Ex.

Moyse fit sortir de l'eau du Rocher, quil frappa de sa verge.

Moses smote the Rock with his Rod, and thence brought forth Water.

Vous voyez dans ces deserts des Rochers escarpéz.

You

You may see in those desert Places steep rugged Rocks.

Promothée fut laissé sur la pointe d'un Rocher.

Prometheus was left on the Top of a Rock.

Le Vaifseau d'Ajax fut brisé contre un Rocher.

The Ship of Ajax was split on a Rock.

Rocher is also used figuratively, for Persons that are hard and insensible, whom nothing can move. Ex.

Cet homme a un coeur de Rocher, as above.

37. Rocaille et Coquillage, is a mixture of several rugged Stones and Shells to be seen among the Rocks. 'Tis also a Piece of Rock or Grotto Work, very common.

38. Est, Oueft, Nord, Sud, are reputed old French Words scarcely used but in Sea Terms: But as they are used among the English, the Germans, and other Neighbours of France, they seem to come into Practice again. (Trevoux). Ex.

Ce-te cote s'étend Est, Oueft, ou d'Orient en Occident.

That Coast lies East and West; or stretches East and West.

On a navigué trois heures avec un vent d'Oueft.

They sailed Three Hours with a Westerly Wind.

Le Nord est un Vent froid et fec.

The North is a bleak dry Wind.

Le Nord qui fouffloit avec violence nous empêcha d'aborder.

A violent North Wind kept us from the Coast.

N. B. Le Nord was formerly called la Bife, and now l'Aquilon, masculine, is a poetical Word for the North.

La Mer du Sud, is the South Sea.

Le Sud, i. e. Le vent du Midi. *The South Wind.*

N. B. *According to Gardiners Terms, the Side lying open to the North is called Le Nord, the North Side, which is properly the South Side of the Garden.*

39. L'Orient, l'Occident, le Septentrion, are Terms used in Geography, and in History, both Civil and Ecclesiastical. Ex.

On estime les perles d'Orient.

The Oriental Pearls are those which are most valued.

Les Mages vinrent d'Orient pour adorer Jesus Christ.

The wise Men came from the East to worship Jesus Christ.

L'Amerique et tout le nouveau Monde est à l'Occident.

America, and the whole Tract called the new World lies Westward.

C'est une tradition constante de tout l'Occident c. a. d. de toute l'Eglise d'Occident.

'Tis a general Tradition of all the Western Churches.

La Suede, la Norvege et le Danemarc sont au septentrion.

Swedeland, Norway, and Denmark lie North.

N. B. *That les Septentrionaux is said for les Peuples du Nord; the Northern People. Also figuratively, and in Poetry, they say,*

Une Beauté dans son orient.

An opening Beauty; a promising Beauty.

A springing Beauty; a blooming Beauty.

Les Jours de cet homme sont dans leurs occident.

His Sun is hastening to the West, with relation to a Man drawing near his end; i. e. That Man is in his Decline.

Le genre humain,

Mankind.

Un Homme

A Man

Une Femme

A Woman

Un Vieillard, ou

40. Un vieux

Homme

An old Man

Une Vieille, ou

Une Vieille Femme

An old Woman

Un Jeune Homme

A young Man

Une Jeune Femme

A young Woman

Un Garçon

A Batchelor, or Boy

41. Une Fille

A Maid, or Girl

42. Un Enfant, ou,

Poupon

A Child, or Infant

Les Enfants trouvez

Foundlings

Un Jeune Garçon.

A Youth

Une Vierge

A Virgin

Un Puceau, une Pucelle

A Maiden

Un Geant

A Gyant

43. Un Nain, ou,

Nabot

A Dwarf

Les Ages de l'homme.

The different Ages of Man.

L'Enfance

Childhood

La Jeunesse

Youth

La

La Virilité *Manhood*

La Vieillesse *Old Age*

40. Un vieuxhomme, *an old Man, is the more proper ; but* vieilhomme, *is only to be used in a jocular manner, or in sacred Writ. Thus'tis said, (Richelet).*

Depouiller le vieilhomme.

Put off the old Man.

41. Une Fille, *a Girl, or Maiden.* Une jeune Fille une Fillette, *a young Woman, or Girl.* Ex.

En matiere d'Amourette,

Vive la simple Fillette.

In point of Intrigue, give me the unexperienced Lass.

42. Poupon, pouponne, *are Terms that express Fondness to a Child, and signify a Poppet, also a chubby, bluff, ruddy, cheeked Child.* Ex.

Voila un beau poupon, une jolie pouponne.

There's a pretty Poppet, a sweet Child.

Un Enfant qui a le visage plein et potelé un poupon.

A Child that has a round plump Face ; a Chub.

Pouponne *is also a comic Word, used to express Fondness to a Woman, and signifies Darling, Pretty, &c. but in a mean Stile.* Ex.

N'etes vous pas bien aise de ce Mariage mon aimable pouponne. Mol.

Are you not, my pretty Darling, overjoy'd at this Marriage.

Poupon *is also a burlesque Word for an Infant.* Ex.

Soeur Jeanne ayant fait un poupon:

Toujours etoit en Oraison. *La Font.*

*Though Sister Jane had been a Mother,
She pray'd as much as any other.*

43. Nabot, Nabotte, are only used in a burlesque
Stile, and signify a little dirty Fellow, a Pigmy.

Les parties du corps humain.
The Parts of a human Body.

44. L'Air, la Mine	<i>The Looks, Air or Mein</i>
L'Aisselle	<i>The Armpit</i>
Un Artere	<i>An Artery</i>
45. La Barbe, le poil	<i>The Beard</i>
La Bile	<i>Choler</i>
46. La Bouche	<i>The Mouth</i>
Le palais de la Bouche	<i>The Palate, or Roof of the Mouth</i>
Les Boyaux	<i>The Bowels</i>
Les Bras	<i>The Arms</i>
Le Bras droit	<i>The Right Arm</i>
Le Bras gauche	<i>The Left Arm</i>
Un Cartilage	<i>A Gristle</i>
47. La Ceinture, la }	<i>The Waste, or Shape</i>
Taille }	
Le Cerveau, la Cerveille	<i>The Brain</i>
La Chair	<i>The Flesh</i>
Les Cheveux	<i>The Hair of the Head</i>
Une Cheveleure	<i>A Head of Hair</i>
Un flocon de cheveux }	<i>A curled Lock</i>
frisez. }	
La Chyle	<i>The Chyle</i>
Le Coeur	<i>The Heart</i>
48. Le Cou	<i>The Neck</i>
49. Le Gosier	<i>The Throat</i>
Le Chignon du Cou	<i>The hinder Part of the Neck</i>

50. La Gorge

The Throat, or forepart of the Neck. It is also used for a Woman's Chest, Bosom, or Breasts, which the Spaniards call, The Madman's Fruit. Fruta de locos, miran la muchos, y gozan la pocos.

51. Le Sein

The Breast

52. La Poitrine

The Bosom

Le Corps

The Body

Une Cote

A Rib

Le Coté

The Side

Le Coude

The Elbow

La Cuisse

The Thigh

53. Les Dents

The Teeth

Les Gencives

The Gums

Les Dents de devant

The Foreteeth

Les Dents machelieres

The Jawteeth

Les Dents oeilleres

The Eyeteeth

Un Doigt

A Finger

Le Pouce

The Thumb

Le Doigt de devant

The Forefinger

Le Doigt du milieu

The Middlefinger

Le quatrieme Doigt

The fourth Finger

Le petit Doigt

The little Finger

Le Dos

The Back

L'Epine du Dos

The Backbone

Les Vertebres

The Joints in the Backbone

Les Entrailles

The Entrails

Les Epaules

The Shoulders

L'Estomach

The Stomach

L'Orifice

L'Orifice de l'Estomach	<i>The Mouth of the Stomach</i>
54. La Face, le Vi- sage	<i>The Face</i>
Les Traits	<i>The Features</i>
Le Fiel	<i>The Gall</i>
Le Foie	<i>The Liver</i>
Le Genou	<i>The Knee</i>
Le Giron	<i>The Lap</i>
La Graisse le Gras	<i>The Fat</i>
L'Haleine	<i>The Breath</i>
La Jambe	<i>The Leg</i>
Le gras de la Jambe	<i>The Calf of the Leg</i>
L'Os de la Jambe	<i>The Shin</i>
Le Jarret	<i>The Ham</i>
Une Jointure	<i>A Joint</i>
La Joüe	<i>The Cheek</i>
Le Lait	<i>The Milk</i>
La Langue	<i>The Tongue</i>
Les Levres	<i>The Lips</i>
La Levre de dessus	<i>The upper Lip</i>
La Levre de dessous	<i>The under Lip</i>
La Machoire	<i>The Jaw</i>
55. La Main	<i>The Hand</i>
Le Poignet	<i>The Wrist</i>
La Main droite	<i>The right Hand</i>
La Main gauche	<i>The left Hand</i>
Le creux de la Main	<i>The Hollow of the Hand</i>
La paume de la Main	<i>The Palm of the Hand</i>
Le revers de la Main	<i>The Back of the Hand</i>
56. La Mamelle	<i>The Breast, or Pap</i>
57. Le Mamelon	<i>The Nipple</i>
Un Membre	<i>A Limb</i>
Le Menton	<i>The Chin</i>
Une fofsette au Menton	<i>A Dimple in the Chin</i>

La Moelle	<i>The Marrow</i>
La Morve	<i>The Snot</i>
Les Mouſtaches	<i>The Whiskers</i>
Un Muſcle	<i>A Muſcle</i>
Un Nerf	<i>A Sinew</i>
58. Le Nez	<i>The Noſe</i>
Les Narines	<i>The Noſtrils</i>
59. Un Nez camus	<i>A flat Noſe</i>
Le bout du Nez	<i>The tip of the Noſe</i>
Le haut du Nez	<i>The ridge of the Noſe</i>
Un Noeud	<i>A Knuckle</i>
Le Nombril	<i>The Navel</i>
60. L'Oeil, les Yeux	<i>The Eye, the Eyes</i>
De blanc de l'Oeil	<i>The white of the Eye</i>
Le coin de l'Oeil	<i>The corner of the Eye</i>
La prunelle de l'Oeil	<i>The Eye-ball, or Sight</i>
Le ſourcil	<i>The Eye-brow</i>
La paupiere	<i>The Eye-lid</i>
Un Ongle	<i>A Nail</i>
Une Oreille	<i>An Ear</i>
Un Orteil	<i>A Toe</i>
Le gros Orteil	<i>The Great-toe</i>
Un Os	<i>A Bone</i>
L'Os de l'Epaule	<i>The Shoulder-blade</i>
L'Os du bras	<i>The Arm-bone</i>
La Pance	<i>The Paunch</i>
La Peau	<i>The Skin</i>
Le Pied, le Pié	<i>The Foot</i>
La cheville du Pied	<i>The Ankle</i>
La Planté du Pied	<i>The Sole of the Foot</i>
Le cou du Pied	<i>The Inſtep</i>
Le Poil	<i>The Down, or ſoft Hair</i>
Les Pores	<i>The Pores</i>
Les Poumons	<i>The Lungs, or Lights</i>

61. La Rate	<i>The Spleen</i>
Les Reins	<i>The Reins</i>
Une Ride	<i>A Wrinkle</i>
Les Rognons	<i>The Kidneys</i>
62. La Salive, le } Crachat	<i>The Spittle</i>
Le Sang	<i>The Blood</i>
La Sueur	<i>The Sweat</i>
Le Talon	<i>The Heel</i>
La Temple	<i>The Temple</i>
Le Front	<i>The Forehead</i>
La Tete	<i>The Head</i>
Le devant de la Tete	<i>The forepart of the Head</i>
Le derriere de la Tete	<i>The hinderpart of the Head</i>
Le sommet de la Tete	<i>The Crown of the Head</i>
Le Crane	<i>The Skull</i>
Une Veine	<i>A Vein</i>
Le Ventre	<i>The Belly</i>
La Vessie	<i>The Bladder</i>

44. L'Air la Mine, *the first is properly the Air or Carriage ; the second signifies the Looks, Mien, or Countenance, (expressed also by Visage, the Face), shewing whether one is well or ill, in, or out of Humour. Ex.*

Avoir l'Air grand et noble. *Telem.*

To have a grand noble Air and Deportment.

Avoir l'air gay, enjoué, chagrin.

To look pleasant, sprightly, uneasy.

Avoir bon ou mauvais Visage, ou

Avoir bonne ou mauvaise Mine.

To look well or ill ; or

To have a healthy or sickly Look.

Also,

Faire triste chere et laide Mine.

Is said,

Of one easily dejected by any Disorder.

Or,

Who makes a sorrowful Face because he is sick.

Faire la Mine, is also used for a Grim Countenance, or a precise Look. And, again, it signifies to pout, or pout. Ex.

Faire la Mine, ou faire une mine froide.

To look Grim, or down in the Mouth, or coldly on one.

Thus,

Diroit on quelle y touche avec sa mine froide,

Signifies,

She looks as demure as a Whore at a Christning.

Or,

She looks as if Butter would not melt in her Mouth.

Would you think, by her demure Looks, she ever took a Stone in her Ear?

The French have also this Saying,

Voyez cette Sainte Nitouche

Diroit on quelle y touche.

Mind Miss Sober-sides: Would one imagine she has any Warmth in her Blood?

And,

Faire une Mine grise,

Signifies,

To look out of Humour, surly, chagrine.

45. La barbe, le poil, the Beard The first is used for a long Beard; the second for one that is kept shaved. (Richelet). Ex.

Une barbe à le Capucaine.

A Beard like a Capuchin's.

Une barbe à la Henry quatre.

A King Henry the Fourth's Beard; i. e. a piqued Beard.

S'arracher le poil avec des pincettes.

To pull off ones Hair (or Beard) with Nippers.

And figuratively,

Il se laisseroit arracher le poil,

Signifies,

He is such a Coward that he would stand a Beating.

Le poil is properly the Down, or soft Hair of the Body, with regard to Men. (Trevoux). Ex.

Les Sauvages sont la plupart velus, ou couverts de poil.

Savages are for the most part hairy, or covered with Hair.

It is also said,

Le poil des sourcils, des narines.

For,

The Hair of the Eye-brows, of the Nostrils.

N. B. That instead of Faire la barbe, we must say,

On lui fait le poil, ou on le rase.

He is shaving, and of the Hair of the Head.

Faire les cheveux, is to cut Hair.

Poil is also in regard to Beasts; vide Note 246

46. La Bouche, the Mouth is thus used figuratively. (Richelet). Ex.

Avoir bouche à cour.

To have ones Board; to eat at one of the King's Tables; or, at the House of another.

Elle fait la petite bouche.

She eats mincingly. It is also to pretend not to care for a thing; and again not to speak out what we think. Or, She's afraid of Eating.

And,

And,

Elle n'en fait point la petite bouche.

Signifies,

She does not mince the Matter.

Or,

She speaks in plain terms.

Bouche cousue au moins. Mol.

Have a close Mouth at least.

However, hold you your Tongue.

47. La Ceinture, la Taille, *the Waist, the Shape.*

The first signifies also the Girdle; the second signifies also the Size of a Person. Ex.

Il n'y a de l'eau que jusqu'à la Ceinture.

The Water is but Waist high.

Elle a la taille fine.

She has a fine slender Shape.

Il a la taille bien prise.

He is well shaped.

Il est de belle taille.

He is of a proper Size.

48. Le Cou, le Gosier, *the Neck, the Throat.*

We must both write and pronounce Cou, except in Poetry; when for the Rhime-sake, or before a Word beginning with a Vowel, they use Col; except also narrow Passes in the Mountains, which are called Col.

49. Le Gosier *is the Inside of the Throat or Gullet.*

Thus we say,

Il a le Gosier pavé.

His Throat is paved.

Les Viandes trop poivrées mettent le Gosier en feu.

Meat too high season'd fires ones Throat.

50. La Gorge, *the Neck*, is sometimes used for
le Sein, *the Breast*. Ex.

Une Gorge bien taillée.

A Neck well shaped; a fine turned Chest.

That is,

A rising, swelling Bosom.

Une Gorge platte, comme une Punaise.

We say,

A Breast, or Chest, as flat as a Flounder.

51. Le Sein, *the Breast*, is used for both Man and
Woman, but more generally for a Woman. Ex.

Le Sein de cette fille n'est pas encore formé.

That young Woman has yet no Breasts.

Cette femme a perdu son Sein.

That Woman's Breasts are sunk or fallen.

Elle avoit le Sein decouvert, et faisoit voir deux
petits globes animez, plus blancs que Neige.

*Her Bosom was open, and exposed to View; two
little beaving Globes; whiter than the Snow.*

52. La Poitrine, *the Bosom*; it signifies also the
Breast, the Lungs, and Parts, surrounding the Heart.

*It is used in relation to Man, when those Parts are
afflicted, or wounded.* Ex.

Etre blessé, ou blessé à la poitrine.

*To be wounded, or hurt in the Bosom, Breast, Chest,
or near the Heart.*

La Fluxion est tombée sur sa poitrine.

The Rheum is fallen on his Lungs.

53. Dent, *a Tooth*, is used in several Expressions,
both in French and English; but especially in French.
Ex.

To ridicule a Pedant they say,

Il est savant jusqu'aux Dents.

Ironically, i. e. He is but a Smatterer.

Of a Liar, or Boaster.

Il ment comme un arracheur de Dents.

He lies like a Tooth-drawer.

We say,

Like a Jockey.

Of a great Eater.

Il ny en a pas pour sa Dent creuse.

There's hardly enough for his hollow Tooth.

Of an old decrepid Woman.

C'est une Vieille sans Dents.

She is an old toothless Hag.

N. B. *That Dent, a Tooth, is feminine ; but its Compound is masculine ; as un Curedent, a Tooth-picker.*

54. La Face, le Visage. *The second is the properest Word for the Face. The first signifies the Countenance, and also the Face ; but in this latter Sense it is almost obsolete, and is not to be used, except in jesting, and speaking of a large bluff Face.*

Thus,

Cet homme a une face resplendissante.

That Man has a glorious ruby Face.

And in sacred Writ 'tis said,

Voir Dieu face à face.

To see God Face to Face.

La Face, le Visage.

The first is used more in artificial than natural things. Ex.

La face d'une Maison d'une Ville.

The Front, or Prospect, of a House or Town.

The second is taken for Persons, as abovesaid, except in this Phrase.

Il a trouvé Visage de bois ; i. e.

He found the Door shut against him ; i. e.

He had no Admittance.

55 *Main is feminine, but its Compounds are masculine ; as*

Un Effuimain, *A Towel.*

Un Baifemain, *A Compliment.*

56 *La Mamelle, the Pap. (Lat. Mamma). Ex.*

Enfant qui est la Mamelle,

We say, a sucking Child.

57 *Le Mamelon, the Nipple. (Lat. Papilla). Ex.*

Un Mamelon vermeil comme une Cerise,

A Nipple as red as a Cherry.

58 *Le Nez, the Nose. We say,*

Un Nez de perroquet, *a Hawk's-bill Nose.*

Un Nez Aquilain, *a Roman Nose.*

Un Nez retrouffé, *a Snout, or turn'd-up Nose.*

Un Nez fait en pied de Marmite,

A broad Nose, flat, like a Negro's ; vide

59.

Nez is sometimes taken for the Face. Ex.

C'est un impudent qui lui a dit des injures à son Nez,

He is a saucy Fellow who insulted him to his Face.

Nez à Camoufflets, ou à Nazarde, are said of a silly Fellow, &c. Ex.

C'est un faquin à nazarde. *Mol.*

He is a most contemptible Fellow.

Donner des Camoufflets à quelqu'un, *answers to what we say ;*

To smoak, or funk, as Boys do Coblers.

59 Un Nez camus, ou un camus, *a flat Nose.*
They say proverbially of a Man deceived in his Expectation.

Cet homme est bien camus,
That Man is bit. His Hopes have aborted.
 On l'a rendu bien camus,
They wiped his Nose for him.

And proverbially 'tis otherwise said,

Il a eu un pied, or pié, de Nez, *fig.*
He was quite confounded. He was rebuffed.
He met with a severe Rebuff.

And sometimes, by a contrary Proverb, it signifies,

Avoir bon né, or Nez, *To have a good Nose; or to come in Pudding Time. Also, to be sagacious, or cunning.*

60 L'Oeil, les Yeux, *are used figuratively, as follows.*

On se voit d'un autre Oeil qu'un ne voit le prochain. *Font. Fab. l. 1.*

Men see themselves with an Eye different from that which they view their Neighbour; i. e.

They judge of themselves more favourably than they do of others.

L'Oeil du Maître engraisse le Cheval,
The Master's Eyes makes the Horse fat.

Ce n'est pas pour vos beaux Yeux; *i. e.*

'Tis not for you, or for your good Looks. Ex.

Si vous les voulez aimer, ce sera ma foi pour leurs beaux Yeux. Mol. Prec.

If you will love them, it will i'faith be for their good Looks.

Faire les doux yeux à quelqu'un.

Signifies,

To look tenderly, or wantonly, upon one; to ogle.

61. Rate is used figuratively in these particular Expressions. (Richelet). Ex.

S'épanouir la Rate, for se rejouir.

To make merry; to burst with Laughing.

..... Il faut qu'enfin j'éclate,

Que je leve le masque et décharge ma Rate.
Mol.

I must, in fine, burst into a Laugh.

Throw off the Mask, and declare my Mind.

N. B. That Decharger sa Rate, signifies,

To purge ones Spleen of its gross Humours.

Rate, in the following Saying is used ironically for Persons telling ridiculous Stories, and believing them to be true. (Trevoux.) viz.

Vous avez bon foye Dieu vous sauve la Rate:

You are a Man of an easy Belief; God help you!

62. La Salive, le Crachat; the Spittle; or (sputum vel sputus), the Phlegm that's haw'd up.

The former is Saliva, the Water that rises in ones Mouth. (Richelet). Ex.

Remplir une chambre de gros crachats.

We say,

To spit and spawl about the Room.

Ici cet orateur qui pousse une invective,

A chaque mot quil dit fait pleuvoir sa salive.

That Declaimer is so very violent in his Invectives they make him drivel, (or sputter).

Les cinq Sens de Nature.
The Five natural Senses.

La Veüe	<i>The Sight</i>
L'Ouïe	<i>The Hearing</i>
L'Odorat	<i>The Smell</i>
Le Gout	<i>The Taste</i>
Le Sentiment, ou le } Toucher	<i>The Feeling, or Touch</i>

Leurs Objects et les Passions des Hommes.
Their Objects and Affections of Men.

L'Assoupissement	<i>Drowsiness</i>
La Beauté	<i>Beauty</i>
Le Chagrin	<i>Grief, Sorrow</i>
Le Chant	<i>Singing</i>
La Confiance	<i>Confidence, Trust</i>
63. La Crainte	} <i>Fear</i>
64. La Peur	
Le Dormir	<i>Sleep</i>
La Douceur	<i>Gentleness</i>
L'Embonpoint	<i>Good Case</i>
L'Entendement	<i>Understanding</i>
L'Esprit	<i>The Mind</i>
L'Eternuement	<i>Sneezing</i>
65. La Faim, la Soif	<i>Hunger, Thirst</i>
La Fantaisie	<i>Fancy</i>
Le Gout, la Saveur } des Viandes	<i>The Taste, the Relish of Meats</i>
Le Degout	<i>Loathing</i>
Le Hoquet	<i>The Hiccough</i>
La Joye	<i>Joy</i>

La Laideur	<i>Ugliness, or Homeliness</i>
La Maigreur	<i>Leanness</i>
La Memoire	<i>Memory</i>
Une Odeur	<i>A Scent, or Smell</i>
Une bonne Odeur	<i>A sweet Smell</i>
Une mauvaise Odeur	<i>A bad Smell</i>
66. Les Pleurs les } Larmes	<i>Weeping Tears</i>
Le Port	<i>The Carriage</i>
La Demarche	<i>The Gate</i>
Le Geste	<i>The Action, or Motion</i>
Le Ris, le Rire	<i>Laughter</i>
Le Ronflement	<i>Snoring</i>
Un Rot	<i>A Belch</i>
67. Un Reve, un } Songe	<i>A Dream</i>
La Santé	<i>Health</i>
Le Sommeil	<i>Slumber</i>
Un Son	<i>A Sound</i>
Un Soupir	<i>A Sigh</i>
Le Souris	<i>Smiling</i>
La Tristesse	<i>Sadness</i>
La Veille	<i>Watching</i>
La Voix	<i>The Voice</i>
La Volonté	<i>The Will</i>

63. La Crainte is used for an Affliction, occasioned by a troubled Mind, upon a due Sense of ones Crime, and Fear of Punishment. Ex.

La Crainte de Dieu est le Commencement de la Sageffe.

The Fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Wisdom.

64. La Peur, either the Noun or Verb, are used

to express a panick Fear ; as when a Man dreads any thing without Cause.

We say,

Cet homme a peur de son Ombre.

That Man is afraid of his Shadow.

Also in Terms of Civility it is said,

La peur que j'ai de vous deplaire, de vous importuner.

The Apprehension of displeasing, of being troublesome to you.

And proverbially,

Il ne faut point aller au Bois qui a peur des feuilles.

Let him who is afraid of the Leaves keep out of the Wood. i. e.

The Army is no Place for Cowards.

65. *La Faim, la Soif,*

Hunger ; Thirst.

Mr. Richelet reports of the Duke of Orleans, That when two poor Persons came together in Matrimony, the Duke would say,

Que la Faim avoit epousé la Soif.

That Hunger had married Thirst.

66. *Les Pleurs, les Larmes.*

Weeping, Tears.

(Lat. Fletus Lachryma). Pleurs is masculine, and signifies also, Larmes, Tears.

N. B. That though it is said Pleurer de joye, one must not say, Des pleurs de joye.

But,

Des larmes de joye.

Tears of Joy. (Richelet).

67. *Un Reve, un Songe.*

The

The first is mean, and of little Use ; but when spoken of such Dreams as sick Persons have, when light-headed. Ex.

Il est toute la Nuit dans de facheux Reves.

He is in a continual Delirium all Night.

The latter is used to express such Dreams as proceed from confused Thoughts in ones Sleep.

Les Payens estoient fort superstitieux à l'égard des Songes.

The Heathens had, or put a great Faith in Dreams.

Des Vertus et des Vices.

Of Virtues and Vices.

L'Ambition

Ambition

L'Amitié

Friendship

68. *L'Amour*

Love

L'Avarice

Covetousness

Des Aumones

Alms

Le Badinage

Toying

Des Badineries

Wanton Talk

La Bassesse

Meanness

La Bonté

Goodness

Le Babil, le Caquet

Babbling

La Clemence

Clemency

La Colere

Anger

La Complaisance

Soothing

62. *La Conscience*

Conscience

La Cruauté

Cruelty

La Debonnairté

Meekness

Le Desespoir

Despair

La Dispute

Strife

La Docilité

Tractableness

La Douceur

Mildness

L'Effronterie	<i>Sauciness</i>
L'Envie	<i>Envy</i>
L'Excès	<i>Riot</i>
L'Epargne, la Frugalité	<i>Thriftiness, Frugality</i>
La Fidelité	<i>Faithfulness</i>
La Fierté	<i>Pride, Nobleness</i>
La Fineſſe, la Ruſe	<i>Craft, Cunning</i>
La Folie	<i>Folly</i>
La Friponnerie	<i>Knavery</i>
La Generoſité	<i>Generosity</i>
La Gourmandiſe	<i>Gluttony</i>
La Haine	<i>Hatred</i>
La Hardieſſe	<i>Boldness</i>
L'Homicide	<i>Manslaughter</i>
L'Honneur	<i>Honour, Chastity</i>
70. La Honte	<i>Shame</i>
L'Honneteté, la pro- bité }	<i>Handſome Carriage, Ho- neſty, &c.</i>
L'Humeur volage	<i>Fickleneſs</i>
L'Humilité	<i>Humility</i>
L'Impiété	<i>Ungodlineſs</i>
L'Imprudence	<i>Imprudence</i>
L'Inconſtance	<i>Inconſtancy</i>
L'Incredulité	<i>Incredulity</i>
L'Indiſcretion	<i>Indiſcretion</i>
L'Induſtrie	<i>Industry</i>
L'Infamie	<i>Villany</i>
L'Ingratitude	<i>Ingratitude</i>
L'Injuſtice	<i>Injuſtice</i>
L'Intemperance	<i>Intemperance</i>
La Lacheté, la pol- tronnerie }	<i>Cowardiſe</i>
Le Larcin	<i>Theft</i>
La Largeſſe, la libéralité	<i>Bounty</i>

Le Libertinage	<i>Licenciousness</i>
Le Luxe	<i>Luxury</i>
La Malice	<i>Malice</i>
La Mechanceté	<i>Wickedness</i>
Le Mensonge une } Menterie	<i>A Lye</i>
Le Mepris	<i>Scorn, Contempt</i>
Le Meurtre	<i>Murder</i>
La Modestie, pudeur	<i>Modesty</i>
La Negligence	<i>Negligence</i>
La Nonchalance	<i>Indolence</i>
71 L'Obeissance, ou } Obedience	<i>Obedience</i>
L'Obstination	<i>Obstinacy</i>
72 L'Oeconomie	<i>Æconomy, Housewifry</i>
L'Opiniatreté	<i>Stubbornness</i>
73 L'Orgueil	<i>Pride</i>
74 L'Oisiveté, la Pa- } resse	<i>Idleness, Sloth</i>
Le Parjure	<i>Perjury</i>
La Pitié	<i>Pity</i>
La Prodigalité	<i>Lavishness</i>
La Punition	<i>Punishment</i>
La Querelle	<i>Quarrelling</i>
Une Raillerie, un } bon mot	<i>A Jest, or witty Saying</i>
Une Rancune, ou } haine cachée	<i>A Grudge, or secret Hatred</i>
Une Rebellion, une } Revolte	<i>A Rebellion, or Insurrection</i>
Le Renom, la Re- } nommée	<i>Reputation, Fame</i>
Une Reconnoissance	<i>Gratitude</i>
La Sagesse	<i>Wisdom</i>

La Science	<i>Knowledge</i>
La Sobriété	<i>Sobriety</i>
La Temerité	<i>Rashness</i>
La Timidité, la } Honte }	<i>Bashfulness</i>
La Trahison	<i>Treason</i>
La Tromperie, } Fraude }	<i>Deceit, Fraud</i>
La Valeur	<i>Valour</i>
La Verité	<i>Truth</i>
75 La Vertu, le Vice	<i>Virtue, Vice</i>
L'Yvrognerie	<i>Drunkenness</i>

Les quatre vertus Cardinales ou Payennes,
The four cardinal or heathenish Virtues.

La Prudence	<i>Prudence</i>
La Justice	<i>Justice</i>
La Force	<i>Fortitude</i>
La Temperance	<i>Temperance</i>

Le trois Vertus Divines ou Theologales,
The three divine Virtues.

La Foi	<i>Faith</i>
L'Esperance	<i>Hope</i>
La Charité	<i>Charity</i>

*Father Andrew, a Menim Preacher, who was
the Doctor Burges's of Paris, in a Sermon said,*

Que la Charité étoit le fondement de toutes les
Vertus, qu'il en falloit avoir, et que jamais on n'au-
roit la vie éternelle, si on n'avoit autant de Charité
qu'un Jésuite, autant d'humilité qu'un Pere de
l'Oratoire, de science qu'un Capucin, de sobriété
qu'un Cordelier.

That

That Charity was the Basis of all Virtues ; that we must absolutely be endowed with it ; and that we can never attain to eternal Life, if we had not as much Charity as a Jesuite, as much Humility as a Father of the Oratory, as much Learning as a Capuchin, and as much Sobriety as a Cordelier.

68 L'Amour, Love ; of God towards Men, or Men towards God, is masculine ; but of Men and Women, is of both Genders.

69 La Conscience, Conscience. Proverbially we say, *A Woman's Conscience.* The French are not so satirical upon the Fair. For they say,

La Conscience large comme la manche d'un Cordelier,

(Verbatim) *A Conscience large as a Fryar's Sleeve.*

En Conscience, *fig. before God, or in the Presence of God, &c. as in the following Phrase :*

Elle se dit mariée en Conscience,
She said she was married before God.

Proverbially called,

Marriage de Jean de Vignes.

70 La Honte, Shame. The French say,
Il a beu toutes ses Hontes. And we,
He has eat Shame, and drunk after it.

71 L'Obeissance, ou l'Obedience, Obedience, Subjection. The Latter is only used in Matters ecclesiastical. Ex:

Etre sous l'Obeissance de Pere et de Mere,
To be under Subjection of Father and Mother.

Faire vœu d'Obedience et de Chasteté,
To make a Vow of Obedience and Chastity.

They

They also say,

Obeïſſance de pauvreté, a Vow of Poverty.

72 L'Œconomy, Œconomy, Frugality, Housewifry. *Some affect a new Way of Spelling, but it is not yet received.* Trevoux. Ex.

Un Avaré déguise ſon Avarice ſous le nom honnête d'Œconomie. De Belleg.

A Miſer cloaks his Avarice with the laudable Name of Frugality.

Les Femmes du grand air regardent l'Œconomie comme une Vertu Bourgeoiſe,

Your haughty Ladies term Frugality the low Virtue of a Cit.

73 L'Orgueil, masculine, Pride, ſignifying alſo, Haughtineſs, Arrogance, Preſumption, Vanity, Pomp, Oſtentation, Vain-glory, which are ſo many different Kinds of Pride. Trevoux. Ex.

Les mauvais Anges eurent l'Orgueil de ſe comparer à Dieu ; et Dieu rabaiſſa leur Fierté, et rabattit leur Orgueil en les precipitant dans les enfers.

The wicked Angels had the Arrogance to compare themſelves with God ; but the Almighty humbled their Pride, and allayed their Haughtineſs, by caſting them headlong into Hell.

L'Orgueil is ſometimes taken in good Part, and ſignifies Statelineſs, Nobleneſs, Excellency of the Soul : But then it muſt be accompanied with ſome Epithet, which raiſes the Signification of it. Ex.

La Grandeur inſpire un noble Orgueil, qui empeche de faire des Baſſeſſes.

An exalted Rank inspires a generous Pride, which prevents little mean Actions.

Un noble Orgueil m'apprend qu'étant Fille de Roi.

Tout autre qu'un Monarque est indigne moi.

Corn.

The Greatness of my Soul whispers me, That being the Daughter of a King, none under a Monarch is worthy of me.

74. L'Oisiveté, la Pareffe.

Idleness, Sloth, Laziness, &c. Ex.

L'Oisiveté est la Mere de tous vices.

Idleness is the Mother of all Vice.

La Pareffe donne entrée à tous les Vices.

Sloth opens the Door to all manner of Vice.

Les Chanoines vermeils et brillans de Santé.

S'engraissent d'une longue et Sainte Oisiveté.

The hale, ruddy-faced Monks, fatten by an uninterrupted sanctified Sloth.

La Pareffe est toujours un pretexte a toutes les Choses, qu'on ne veut pas faire.

Laziness is a Pretence for whatever we are unwilling to do,

75. La Vertu, le Vice.

Virtue, Vice.

Upon which Mr. Richelet gives these Lines,

La Vertu prend l'habit et le nom d'une femme,

Le Vice de l'habit de l'homme est revetu,

Dieu le voulant ainsi, connoissant que la femme,

Epouserait le Vice et l'homme la Vertu.

Virtue beneath a Woman's Dress appears;

But Vice the masculine Apparel wears.

This God ordain'd.

He

*He knew that Woman wou'd to Vice be wed,
And Man to Virtue.*

Personnes Vicieuses.

Vicious Persons.

76. Un Aliborum		<i>A Quibler, a Chatterer</i>
Un Breteur		<i>A Bully</i>
Un Babillard, e	}	<i>A Prater</i>
Un Causeur, se		<i>Or Tatler</i>
Un Coquin, e		<i>A Rogue, a Jade</i>
Un Coupeur de bourse		<i>A Cutpurse</i>
Un Debauché		<i>A Rake</i>
Un Effronté, ée		<i>A Brazenface</i>
Un Faquin		<i>A Scoundrel</i>
Un Filou		<i>A Pickpocket</i>
Un Filou au jeu		<i>A Sharper</i>
Un Fripon		<i>A Knave</i>
Un Fille de Joye	}	<i>A Lady of Pleasure</i>
Une Garce		<i>A Crack</i>
77. Un Garnement,	}	<i>A Blackguard</i>
ou un Polisson		
Une Harangere, fem.	}	<i>A Billingsgate, or Foul-mouth'd Person</i>
78. Un Jocrisse		<i>A Noodle, or Cot</i>
Un Larron	}	<i>A Thief, or House-breaker</i>
Un Maquereau		<i>A Pimpe, or Pander</i>
Une Maquerelle		<i>A Bawd</i>
79. Un Mouchard,	}	<i>An Informer, or Spy</i>
une Mouche		
Un Pendard		<i>A Newgate-bird</i>
80. Une Precieuse		<i>A Prude</i>
81. Un Rapporteur		<i>A Tale-bearer</i>

Un Recors	<i>A Bailiff's Setter</i>
Un Scelerat	<i>A Villain</i>
Un Sorcier	<i>A Wizard, or Sorcerer</i>
Une Sorciere	<i>A Witch, or Sorceress</i>
Un Voleur	<i>A Thief, or Robber,</i>
Un Voleur de grand Chemin	<i>A Highway-man</i>
Un Voleur d'Eglise	<i>A Church Robber</i>
Un Yvrogne	<i>A Drunkard.</i>

76. Un Aliborum, a Quibler, commonly pronounced Aliboron, signifying properly one that seeks shifts and Evasions; 'tis also used for a gossipper, or Busybody. Ex.

C'est un Maitre aliborum.

He's a meer Quibbler, Gossipper, also a Jack of all Trades.

77. Un Garnement, un Polisson, a Black-guard. The first is distinguished in Latin, by Ganeo; the second, by Nebulo.

78. Un Jocrisse, a Cot, properly a Noodle, as represented in the Character of Fondlewife, in the Play of the Old Batchelor, as M. Richelet has defined him.

Maniere d'homme sotement complaisant à sa femme.

A Man paying servile Obedience to his Wife, and who suffers himself to be benpeck'd, or documented.

Si Javois un Mari, Je dis,

Je voudrois que ce fut le Maitre du Logis;

Je ne l'aimerois point s'il faisoit le Jocrisse:

Mol.

If I had a Husband, I say,

I would have him the Master of his House;

But I should not love him should he prove a mean spirited Noodle :

Otherwise, a Cot, or Cot-quean, such as meddles with Womens Concerns. Vide Note 250.

79. Un Mouchard, an Informer, a Setter, or Spy. Ex.

Ne voila-t-il pas de mes Mouchards qui prennent garde à ce qu'on fait. Mol. Ava.

Have not I a Parcel of Spies about me prying into all I do.

Une Mouche, fem. of Mouchard. Vide Note 276.

83. Une Precieuse, a Prude ; an Apellation formerly bestowed on young Ladies for their great Merit and Virtue, (In dicendo molliter polita elegans.) who were polite in their Carriage and Talk. But as others have since mimick'd and over-strained their Manners, it has discredited the Title ; for which Reason they are now calied with an Adjective. Trevoux. Ex.

Fausses Prudes, ou Precieuses ridicules.

False Prudes, or affected finical Women.

Nevertheless, we find the Word Precieuse mostly taken in an ill Sense, without an Adjective. Ex.

Elle est precieuse, depuis les pieds jusqu'à la tête. Mol. Critiq. de l'Eco. des Fem.

She's a Prude from Head to Foot.

81. Rapporteur, Rapporteuse, is used by way of Odium, for Persons who make false Reports, and sow Dissentions in Families.

Degrez de Parenté, et ce qui en depend.

Degrees of Kindred, and their Dependents.

82. Les Ancêtres.	<i>Ancestors.</i>
83. Un Allié, un } Parent	<i>A Kins-man, a Parent</i>
Un Accoucheur	<i>A Man-Midwife</i>
Une Accoucheuse, ou } sage Femme,	<i>A Midwife</i>
Une Accouchée, ou } une Femme en } couche	<i>A Woman in Child-bed, or lying-in, or in Straw</i>
La Garde	<i>A Nurse to tend the Sick</i>
La Nourrisse	<i>A Nurse for a Child</i>
Un Nourrison	<i>A Foster Child</i>
Un Pere Nourricier	<i>A Foster Father</i>
Un Frere de Lait	<i>A Foster Brother</i>
Un Batême	<i>A Christning</i>
Un Parain	<i>A God-father</i>
Une Maraine	<i>A God-mother</i>
Un Compere	<i>A he Gossip</i>
Une Commere	<i>A she Gossip</i>

Tout va par compere et par commere.

i. e. Kissing goes by Favour.

Un Compagnon	<i>A he Companion</i>
Une Compagne	<i>A she Companion</i>
Un Cousin, une Cousine	<i>A he and she Cousin</i>
Un Cousin germain	<i>A he first Cousin</i>
Une Cousine germaine	<i>A she first Cousin</i>

Un Cousin issu de germain	}	<i>A he second Cousin</i>
Une Cousine issue de germaine	}	<i>A she second Cousin</i>
Les Descendants		<i>Posterity</i>
Les Enfants		<i>The Children</i>
Un Fils, une Fille		<i>A Son, a Daughter</i>
Un petit Fils		<i>A Grand-son</i>
Une petite Fille		<i>A Grand-daughter</i>
Le Beau Fils, ou le gendre	}	<i>A Son-in-Law</i>
84. La Belle Fille, ou la Bru	}	<i>A Daughter-in-Law</i>
Un Filleul, une Filleule		<i>A God-son, a God-daughter</i>
Un Frere, une Soeur		<i>A Brother, a Sister</i>
Un Beau Frere		<i>A Brother-in-Law</i>
Une Belle Soeur		<i>A Sister-in-Law</i>
85. Un Galant, un Amant	}	<i>A Woer, a Lover</i>
Un Heritage		<i>An Inheritance</i>
Un Heritier, une He- ritiere	}	<i>An Heir, an Heiress</i>
Un Jumeau, une Jumelle		<i>A Twin</i>
Un Maitre, une Mai- treffe	}	<i>A Master, a Mistress</i>
Le Maitre de la Maison		<i>A House-keeper</i>
La Maitresse de la Maison		<i>A Mistress of the House</i>
Le Mari, la Femme		<i>The Husband, the Wife</i>
Le Mariage		<i>Wedlock</i>
Le Nouveau Marié		<i>The Bridegroom</i>
La Nouvelle Mariée		<i>The Bride</i>
Le Neveu, la Nièce		<i>The Nephew, the Niece</i>
Les Noces		<i>The Wedding</i>

La Chambre Nuptiale	<i>The Bride Chamber</i>
L'Oncle, la Tante	<i>The Uncle, the Aunt</i>
Un Orphelin, une Orpheline	<i>A he and she Orphan</i>
Le Pere, La Mere	<i>The Father, the Mother</i>
Le Grand Pere	<i>The Grand Father</i>
La Grand Mere	<i>The Grand Mother</i>
Le Bisayeule	<i>The Great Grand Father</i>
La Bisayeule	<i>The Great Grand Mother</i>
Le Beau Pere	<i>The Father-in-Law</i>
La Belle Mere	<i>The Mother-in-Law</i>
Un Tuteur	<i>A Guardian, or Tutor</i>
Un Pupille	<i>A Pupil</i>
Un Veuf, une Veuve,	<i>A Widower, a Widow</i>
Un Voisin, une Voisine	<i>A Neighbour</i>
Un Valet, une Servante	<i>A Man and Maid Servant</i>

82. Les Ancestres, *Ancestors*, has no singular. Mr. Richelet says that this Word is only used for Persons of Quality and Distinction, or for those of the Sword or Gown.

83. Un Allié, un Parent, a Kin, a Parent. The first signifies a Person related by Marriage. The second is a Person related by Consanguinity. Ex.

Il a du credit par le moyen de ses Alliez, i. e. He has Interest thro' his Wife's Friends, or by his Alliances.

Nos Parens ne sont pas toujours nos meilleurs Amis.

The nearest in Blood, are not the readiest to do us good.

84. La Belle, la Bru. *The Daughter-in-Law.* The latter is only used in comic or satyrical Writings, or in a familiar or jocular style. Ex.

Quiconque à son mari veut plaire seulement,
Ma Bru, n'a pas besoin de tant d'Ajustemens.

*Hark ye, Daughter-in-Law, she who desires to
be agreeable to her Husband only, wants not so many
sets of — Mol. Tart.*

85. Un Gallant, *is a Gallant or Spark.* (Lat. Amans, Amator.) Un Amant, une Amante, *a Lover, or Suitor, a Mistress.* (Lat. Amasius, Amatrix.) Richelet. Ex.

C'est un galant de la haute volée.

He is a high flown Spark.

Une Dame qui n'a qu'un Galant croit n'être point Coquette

Celle qui a plusieurs Galans croit n'être que Coquette.

*A Lady who has but one Admirer thinks she is
not to be ranked among Coquets.*

*And she that has a Number, thinks she can but
barely be called so.*

Un Amant volage inconstant.

A fickle inconstant Lover.

Deja parmi nos Bois mille jeunes Amantes

Ont pour vous dans le Coeur des flammes tres
Ardentes.

*Already in our Groves the brightest Nymphs burn
with the am'rous Flames which you light up.*

Des Maladies.

Of Diseases.

Un Accès de fièvre

A fit of a Fever

Un Apostume

An Imposthume

Une Blessure, une Playe

A green wound, a Sore

Un Cancer

A Cancer

Une Cicatrice

A Scarr

La Colique	<i>The Cholick</i>
Un Cor au pied	<i>A Corn</i>
Les Couches, ou l'En- fantement }	<i>Childbed, or Delivery</i>
Une fausse Couche	<i>A Miscarriage</i>
Un Coup	<i>A Blow, or Stroke</i>
Une Coupure	<i>A Cut</i>
Le Cours de Ventre	<i>A Looseness</i>
La Crampe	<i>The Cramp</i>
Une Dartre	<i>A Tetter, or Ring-worm</i>
86. Une Defail- lance, ou Pamoison }	<i>A Fainting, or Swooning</i>
Une Demangeaison	<i>An Itching</i>
Une Descente	<i>A Rupture</i>
Les Ecouelles	<i>The King's Evil</i>
87. Une Enflure, } ou Tumeur }	<i>A Swelling</i>
L'Esquinancie	<i>A sore Throat</i>
La Fièvre, ou la Fié- vre chaude }	<i>A Fever</i>
Une Fièvre avec Accès	<i>An Ague</i>
La Fièvre tierce	<i>A Tertian Ague</i>
Le Frisson	<i>The cold Fit</i>
88. La Folie, la Rage	<i>Madness, raving Madness</i>
Un Froncle, un Clou	<i>A Boil</i>
La Galle, une Galle	<i>The Itch, a Scab</i>
La Gangrene	<i>The Gangreen</i>
La Goutte	<i>The Gout</i>
Le Hoquet	<i>The Hiccough</i>
L'Hydropisie	<i>The Dropsy</i>
La Jaunisse	<i>The Jaundice</i>
Une Incommodité,	<i>A Distemper, or Illness</i>
Une Indisposition	<i>An Indisposition</i>

La Lethargie	<i>A Lethargy</i>
La Lepre	<i>A Leprosy</i>
Une Loupe	<i>A Wen</i>
La Luëtte abbatue	<i>The Palat down</i>
Un Mal	<i>An Ach</i>
Le Mal de dents	<i>The Tooth Ach</i>
Le Mal de tête	<i>The Head Ach</i>
Le Mal de ventre	<i>The Belley Ach</i>
Le Mal caduc, ou le } haut mal	<i>The falling Sicknefs</i>
Une Maladie	<i>A Disease</i>
Un Medicament, ou } Remede	<i>A Remedy</i>
Une Mule au talon	<i>A Kibe, or Chilblain</i>
Les Pales couleurs	<i>The Green Sicknefs</i>
La Paralifie	<i>The Palsy</i>
La Peste	<i>The Plague</i>
La Pierre la Gravelle	<i>The Stone, the Gravel</i>
La Phrenesie	<i>Frenzy</i>
La Phtisie	<i>The Phthifis</i>
La Pleuresie	<i>The Pleuresy</i>
Un Rheume, ou En- } rouëment	<i>A Cold, or Hoarsenefs</i>
La Rougeole	<i>The Measles</i>
Des Rouffeurs	<i>Freckles</i>
Le Scorbut	<i>The Scurvy</i>
Un Soulevement de } Coeur	<i>A Qualm</i>
La Teigne	<i>The Scurf</i>
Une Toux	<i>A Cough</i>
Les Trenchées de Ventre	<i>The Gripings</i>
La Verole volante	<i>The Chicken-pox</i>
La petite Verole	<i>The Small-pox</i>

Une Verrue

a Wart

Le Vertige

the Dizziness

Une Ulcere

an Ulcer

86 Un Defaillance, ou Pamoison. *A Fainting, or Swooning. The first signifies properly a fainting Weakness, for want of Food; the second a Swooning-away in a Fit, and Loss of Senses. Richelet. Ex.*

Je ne les veux pas envoyer sans avoir mangé de peur qu'ils ne tombent en defaillance sur le Chemin. *Matt. 15.*

I will not send them away fasting, lest they faint in the Way.

Rien n'est plus admirable que les Pamoisons de Madame Guyon, c'étoit plutot des plenitudes du St. Esprit, dont elle feroit crevée, une fois si une Duchesse n'eut eu la Charité de la délacer.

Nothing is more astonishing than the affected Fainting of Mrs. Guyon; she would have them thought the over-powering of the Holy Ghost, which had once dispatched her, if a certain Duchess had not charitably unlaced her.

N. B. *That instead of Tomber en Pamoison, 'tis more usually said, Tomber evanouï. Ex.*

Elle tomba evanouïe entre les bras de son Pere. *Gil Blas.*

She dropt in a Swoon in her Father's Arms. V. 2. C. 4.

87 Une Enflure, une Tumeur, *a Swelling (Lat. Inflatio, Tumor) are explained as follows, in Richelet. Ex.*

1. Amas de Vents ou de Vapeurs, dans les espaces vuides du Corps.

The first is, a kind of soft or windy Swelling or Blister.

2. Maladie qui grossit de beaucoup la taille naturelle de quelque partie. *The*

The second is a kind of hard Swelling, called a Tumour.

88 La Folie, la Rage, Madness, Raving Mad-
ness. (Lat. Infania Rabies.) Richelet.

Sa Folie est dangerous.

His Madness is dangerous.

Guerir de la Rage.

To cure, or be cured of a raving Madness.

89 Des Habits, et des Nippes qu'on porte sur Soi.
Of Cloaths and Things carried about one.

Un Anneau à Cachet	a seal Ring
Un Anneau nuptial	a wedding Ring
Un Bague à Pierre	a stone Ring
Le Chaton d'une Bague }	the Beazel of a Ring
Un Jonc	a plain Ring *
Des Bas	Stockings
Des Bas à étriers	stirrup Stockings
Des Bas à coin	clock Stockings
Un Bonnet de Nuit	a night Cap
Une Botte forte	a jack Boot
Une Bottine	a thin Boot
Des Brodequins	Buskins
Une Boucle	a Buckle
L'Ardillon d'une Boucle }	the Tongue of a Buckle
Un Bouton	a Button
Une Boutonniere	a Button-hole
Une Bourse	a Purse, or Hair-bag
Un Bracelet	a Bracelet
Un Caleçon	Drawers
Une Ceinture	a Girdle
Un Chapeau	a Hat

La

* Or enamell'd, or set round with Stones, called a hoop Ring.

La Lefse, ou le Cordon } du Chapeau	<i>A Hat-band</i>
Des Chauffons	<i>Socks</i>
Des Chaufettes	<i>Under Stockings</i>
Un Chauffe pied	<i>A shooin Horn</i>
Une Chemise	<i>A Shirt or Shift</i>
Une Coiffe	<i>A Hood,</i>
Une Coiffure	<i>A Head Dress</i>
Une Commode	<i>A Dress Head</i>
Une Cornette, les Barbes	<i>A Pinner, the Lappets</i>
Un Colet, ou Rabat	<i>A Band, the last is best</i>
Un Tour de Cou	<i>A Stock</i>
Un Collier	<i>A Necklace</i>
Un Cordon, une Attache	<i>A Stay, or String</i>
Une Corps de Jupe	<i>A Pair of Stays</i>
Un Corset, des Brassieres	<i>Bodice, Jumps</i>
Un Curedent	<i>A Tooth-picker</i>
Un Cure Oreille	<i>An Ear-picker</i>
Un Pendant d'Oreille	<i>An Ear-pendant</i>
Une Boucle d'Oreille	<i>An Ear-ring</i>
Un Dé	<i>A Thimble</i>
90. De la Dentelle, } ou du Passement }	<i>Lace</i>
Une Doublure	<i>A Lining</i>
De l'Eau de Senteur	<i>Sweet Water</i>
De l'Eau de Nasse, ou } de l'Eau de fleur } d'Orange }	<i>Orange-flower Water</i>
De l'Eau de la Reine } d'Hongrie }	<i>Hungary Water</i>
91 Une Echarpe	<i>A Scarf</i>
Une Epée, la Poignée	<i>A Sword, the Hilt</i>
Une Ceinturon	<i>A Belt</i>
Un Baudrier	<i>A Shoulder Belt</i>

Des Esperons	<i>Spurs</i>
Une Epingle, une Pelotte	<i>A Pin, a Pincushion</i>
Une Evantail	<i>A Fan</i>
Le Fard	<i>Paint</i>
Un Fourreau	<i>A Frock for a Child</i>
Une Frange	<i>A Fringe</i>
Des Gands	<i>Gloves</i>
La Garniture	<i>Trimmings</i>
Une Gorgerette	<i>A Tucker</i>
Un Habit	<i>A Suit of Man's Cloaths</i>
Un Habit de Drap	<i>A Cloth Suit</i>
Un Habit brodé	<i>An Embroidered Suit</i>
Un Habit de deuil	<i>A Mourning Suit</i>
Un Justaucorps	<i>A Close Coat</i>
Une Casaque	<i>A loose Coat</i>
Une Veste	<i>A Waistcoat</i>
Une Camisole	<i>An under Waistcoat</i>
La Culotte	<i>The Breeches</i>
Des Jarretieres	<i>Garters</i>
Une Jupe	<i>A Pettycoat</i>
92. Un Jupon, ou } Cotillon	<i>An under Coat</i>
Un Lacet	<i>A Lace</i>
Le Linge	<i>Linnen</i>
Linge blanc	<i>Clean Linnen</i>
Linge sale	<i>Foul Linnen</i>
Des Lunettes, de Besicles	<i>{ Spectacles, Barnicles, (the last is a burlesque Word</i>
Une Manche	<i>A Sleeve</i>
Des Manchettes	<i>Ruffles, or Cuffs</i>
Un Manchon	<i>A Muff</i>
Un Manteau	<i>A Mantua, or Cloak</i>

93. Un Masque, }	<i>A Vizard, a Mask</i>
un Lou }	
Des Mouches	<i>Patches</i>
Un Mouchoir de Poche	<i>A Handkerchief</i>
Un Mouchoir, de }	<i>A Neckerchief</i>
Cou, un Fichus }	<i>A Neckateen</i>
94. Des Mules, ou }	<i>Slippers</i>
des Pantouffles }	
Une Palatine	<i>A Tippet</i>
Un Patin	<i>A Patten</i>
Une Poche, un Gouffet	<i>A Pocket, a Fob</i>
95 Un Pourpoint	<i>A Doublet</i>
La Poudre	<i>The Powder</i>
La Boete à Poudre	<i>The Powder-box</i>
La Houpe	<i>The Puff</i>
Un Peigne	<i>A Comb</i>
Un Peigne de bouïs	<i>A Box-comb</i>
Un Peigne de Corne	<i>A Horn-comb</i>
Un Peigne d'Ivoire	<i>An Ivory-comb</i>
Une Pierre precieuse	<i>A precious Stone</i>
Un Bijou, ou Joyau	<i>A Jewel</i>
Une Perruque	<i>A Peruke</i>
Un Porte Aiguille, ou }	<i>A Needle-box, or a</i>
une Menagere }	<i>Housewife</i>
Un Peloton de fil	<i>A Ball of Thread</i>
Un Rasoir, la Bande- }	<i>A Razor</i>
lete }	<i>The Strap</i>
Une Robe	<i>A Gown</i>
Une Robe de Chambre	<i>A Night-gown</i>
Un Ruban	<i>A Ribband</i>
Un Noeud de Rubans	<i>A Knot of Ribbands</i>
Une echelle de Rubans	<i>A Stomacher of Ribbands</i>
Une Fontagne	<i>A Topknot</i>
Un Galant	<i>A Breast-knot</i>

Une Souquenille	<i>A Frock for a Groom</i>
Des Souliers	<i>Shoes</i>
La semelle du Soulier	<i>The Sole of the Shoe</i>
La Couroye du Soulier	<i>The Strap</i>
Le Talon, des Bouts	<i>The Heel, Heel-pieces</i>
Une Tabatiere	<i>A Snuff-box</i>
Des Tablettes	<i>A Table-book</i>
Un Tablier	<i>An Apron</i>
La Toilette	<i>The Toilet</i>
Des Vergettes, ou une } Epouffette	<i>A Brush or a Wisk</i>
Une Brosse	<i>A hard Brush</i>
Un Vêtement	<i>A Garment</i>
Un Voile	<i>A Veil</i>

89 Des Nippes, f. p. comprehend Cloaths, Linnen, Rings, all Manner of Wearables, and Household Furniture. 'Tis generally used with an Adjective to raise its Signification, otherwise 'tis taken in an ill Sense. Ex.

Il a de bonnes Nippes, signifies,
He's well stock'd with Necessaries; or
He has a great many good Things about him; or
He is well equipt, well furnish'd with Moveables.
 In an ill Sense, it answers to our Cant-word Duds, i. e. Rags, Thread-bare Cloaths. 'Tis in this Sense that Gil Blas, says,

Je fis un paquet de mes hardes, et Je mis par megarde, quelques Nippes de mon Maitre.

I pack'd up my Cloaths, wherein I put some of my Master's Duds by Mistake.

90 De la Dentelle, du Passement. *The first is used for Thread-Lace, worn with Linnen; or Gold and Silver Orace, work'd with Bobbins. The latter is for worsted Lace, or other, used for Liveries work'd in a Loom.*

91 Une Echarpe. a Scarf. 'Tis also used for a Sling, to support a maim'd Hand or Arm. Ex.

Elle est en Echarpe. She is drest in her Scarf.

Il a le bras en Echarpe. His Arm is in a Sling.

'Tis used figuratively in this Expression.

Il a l'Esprit en Echarpe, fig. He is a little Crazy.

92 Un Jupon, un Cotillon, the latter is used in a Comic Stile.

93 Un Masque, un Loup, a Vizard, a Mask. The latter is now the received Word for a Ladie's Mask. (Lat. Paropium.) and the former for a Vizard, as is used in Masquerades. (Lat. Larva.) as Mr. Richlet has explain'd, viz.

Loup (masque) de femme est de velours Noir. A Woman's Mask is made of black Velvet.

Les Dames no'nt commencée a porter des Masques que sur la fin du dernier Siecle

Maintenant on les apelle des Loups

At the end of the last Century, the Ladies began to wear Masks, then called Masques; but now they are called des Loups.

On se sert de Masques au Carnaval pour se deguiser.

They make use of Vizard-Masks for a Disguise, in Time of Carnival.

En Espagne les Moines mettent des Masques en dansant dans les Eglises aux Fetes solennelles

In Spain the Fryars put on Vizards, to dance in their Churches on solemn Festivals.

94 Des Mules des Pantoufles fem Slippers. The latter is used for plain leather Slippers; but if they are cover'd with Velvet, Silk, or any rich Embellishment, the are called Mules. Ex.

64 *A Critical VOCABULARY.*

Les Femmes du petit Bourgeois en France mettent des Pantoufles, et les Femmes de qualité des Mules.

Your mean Citizens's Wives in France, wear plain Slippers (called Pantoufles;) and Ladies of Quality, rich Slippers (called Mules.)

Baiser la Mule du Pape.

To kiss the Popes Toe or Slipper.

95. Un Pourpoint, a Doublet is also used figuratively for a Prison. Ex.

On lui a donné un pourpoint depierre.

They gave him a stone Doublet.

Choses dont on S'habille.

Things used for Cloathing.

Du Basin

Dela Batiste

96 Un Brocard

Du Cambrai

97. Un Camelot

98. Du Cuir

Du Drap

Un Droguet

Une Etoffe

Une Etoffe de laine

Une Etoffe de Soye

Une Frise

De la Futaine

De la Gaze

Une Peau

La Peleuche, la Panne

Une Ratine

Dimity

Lawn

A Brocade

Cambrick

A Camlet

Leather

Woollen Cloth

A Drugget

A Stuff

A woollen Stuff

A Silk Stuff

A Frize

Fustian

Gawse

A Skin

Plush

A Ratteen

Un

Un Taffetas	<i>A Lustring</i>
99 De la Toile	<i>Linnen Cloth</i>
De la Toile de Coton	<i>Callicoe</i>
Du Velours	<i>Velvet</i>

96 Un Brocard, *is also used for a Jest, a Wipe, &c. Ex.*

Il lui a donné un Brocard

He gave him a Wipe, &c.

97. Camelot. *The French say of a Person, who is past Amendment in his Manners, or Course of Life.*

Il ressemble au Camelot ; il a pris sou plis.

We say. He will sooner break than bend, i. e.

There's no Hopes of his Amendment.

Alluding to Camlet, which when once wrinkled, never comes smooth again.

98 Cuir Leather. *A Complexion that is Sodden and ugly. The French call,*

Un Visage de Cuir bouilli. *We say,*
A Wainscot Face.

A Face like the Skin of a roasted Goose.

99 De la Toile Linnen Cloth. *Speaking of an endless Work, they use the following Expression.*

C'est de la Toile de Penelope.

A Penelope's Webb, that is to say,

'Tis an endless Piece of Work.

This Saying of Penelope's Webb, comes from that she used to unravel by Night, what she had done in the Day.

There's also another Saying, which is of a mere Talkative Woman, or one that baggles too much ; which is,

Vous avez trop de Caquet, vous n'aurez point ma Toile. (*The nearest literal Meaning is.*)

Do you think to coax me out of my Goods, or to have my Goods for Nothing?

It will also admit of this common English Saying, You may save your Breath to cool your Broth.

Du Manger et du Boire.
Of Eating and Drinking.

Del' Agneau	Lamb
Des Anchois	Anchovies
Une Andouille	A Link, or Gutt-pudding
Des Andouillettes, de } de la Farce }	Forc'd meat Balls, Stuf- fing
Du Beurre frais	Fresh Butter
Une Beurée	A Slice of Bread and Butter
De la Biere de l'Aile	Beer, Ale
De la Biere forte, ou } de la double Biere }	Strong Beer
de Mars	March Beer
De la petite Biere	Small Beer
De la Boisson	Drink
Un Boudin	A Pudding
Un Boudin cuit au four	A baked Pudding
Un Boudin bouilli	A boiled Pudding
De la Bouillie, du Brouet	Pap, Caudle
Du Boeuf à la mode	Alamode Beef
Du Boeuf à la Royale	Royal Alamode Beef
Du Bouilli, du Roti	Boil'd and roast Meat
Du Biscuit	Biscuit
Des Bignets, des Crepes	Pancakes, Fritters
De la Chair	Flesh

Du Civé	} <i>A Ragout of the Inside of a Hair, &c.</i>
Des Confitures	<i>Sweet-Meats</i>
Le Dejeuner	<i>Breakfast</i>
Le Diner	<i>Dinner</i>
Le Souper le Gouter	<i>Supper, the Beaver</i>
100 Un Flan	<i>A Custard</i>
Des Fricandeaux	<i>Scotch Colleps</i>
Du Fromage	<i>Cheese</i>
Un Ramequin	<i>A Welch-Rabbit</i>
Un Gateau	<i>A Cake</i>
Du Gruau	<i>Water-Gruel</i>
Un Hachis	<i>A Hash, or minced Meat</i>
Un Jambon de Mayence	<i>A Whestphalia-Ham</i>
Un petit Jambon	<i>A Hock of Bacon</i>
Du Lait; de la Caille- bote et de la Creme }	<i>Milk, Curds, and Cream</i>
101 Du Lard, la Coine	<i>Bacon, the Rbind</i>
Une Fleche de Lard	<i>A Flitch of Bacon</i>
Des Mets delicats	<i>Dainty Disbes</i>
De la Moûtarde	<i>Mustard</i>
Un Oeuf frais	<i>A New-laid Egg</i>
Une Omelette	<i>An Amlet</i>
Le Pain, du Pain	<i>The Loaf-Bread</i>
Du Pain de Menage	<i>Houshold Bread</i>
Du Pain blanc	<i>White Bread</i>
Du Pain bis	<i>Brown Bread</i>
Du Pain Frais, ou molet	<i>New Bread</i>
Du Pain rassis ou dur	<i>Stale Bread</i>
Du Pain chaud	<i>Hot Bread</i>
Un petit Pain molet	<i>A Role</i>
Du Pain d'Epice	<i>Ginger-Bread</i>
Du Croquet	<i>Dutch Ginger Bread</i>
De la Mie	<i>Some Crumb</i>

Une Miette	<i>A little Crumb</i>
De la Croute	<i>Crust</i>
La Croute de dessus	<i>The upper Crust</i>
La Croute de dessous	<i>The under Crust</i>
La Baifure	<i>The kissing Crust</i>
L'Entamure	<i>The first Cut</i>
102 Un Pâté de } Viande	<i>A Meat-pye</i>
Un Plat de Viande	<i>A Dish of Meat</i>
Des petits patez	<i>Petty Patties</i>
103 Du Porc frais, } du Salé	<i>Fresh Pork, Salt Pork</i>
Un Cochon de Lait	<i>A Pig</i>
Un Rouleau de Chair } de Verrat	<i>Brawn</i>
Une Rotie	<i>A Toast</i>
104. Une Salade	<i>A Sallad</i>
De l'huile, du Vi- } naigre	<i>Oil, Vinegar</i>
Du sel, du poivre	<i>Salt, Pepper</i>
105. De la sauce	<i>Sauce</i>
106. De la sauce Figée	<i>Gravy congeal'd</i>
Une Saucisse	<i>A Sausage</i>
107. De la Soupe } du potage	<i>Soop, Porridge</i>
De la Soupe mitonnée	<i>Soop simmer'd on the Stove</i>
De la Soupe à la françoise	<i>French Soop</i>
De la Soupe au Lait	<i>Milk Porridge</i>
De la purée de pois	<i>Pease Porridge</i>
Le premier Service	<i>The first Course</i>
Le second Service	<i>The second Course</i>
Les Entrées }	<i>Side Dishes made up of</i> <i>Ragouts</i>

Les Entremets	}	<i>Bye Courses, Niceties served up before the Fruit</i>
Une Talemouse		<i>A Cheese-Cake</i>
Une Tartelette		<i>A French Cheese-Cake</i>
108 Une Tarte	}	<i>A Tart</i>
Une Tourte	}	
109 Une Tourte de pommes	}	<i>An Apple-pye</i>
Une Tourte de pigeonnoux	}	<i>A Pidgeon-pye</i>
Une Tranche		<i>A Slice</i>
De la Tripe, du gras double	}	<i>Tripe, double Tripe</i>
De la Viande		<i>Some Meat</i>
Un Membre de Viande		<i>A Joint of Meat</i>
Une Piece de Viande		<i>A Piece of Meat</i>
De la Venaison		<i>Venison</i>
Du Vin nouveau		<i>New Wine</i>
Du Vin vieux		<i>Old Wine</i>
Du Vin de cette Année		<i>This Year's Wine</i>
Du Vin de deux feuilles		<i>Wine two Years old</i>
Du Vin de trois feuilles		<i>Wine three Years old</i>
Du Vin pur		<i>Neat Wine</i>
Du Vin poussé, ou tourné		<i>Pall'd or Dead Wine</i>
Du Vin Frelaté		<i>Adulterated Wine</i>
Des Vivres		<i>Viſuals</i>

Termes pour de certains Morceaux de Viande.

Terms for certain Pieces of Meat.

Une Aiguillette, de Dindon	}	<i>A Slice of the Breast of a Turkey</i>
Un aloyau de Boeuf		<i>A Sirloin of Beef</i>

Du

Du Boeuf de Cimier	<i>A Buttock of Beef</i>
110. Le Blanc de la Volaille }	<i>The Breast Part of a Fowl</i>
Les Cuisses	<i>The Legs</i>
La Carcasse	<i>The Carcass</i>
La Crosse ou le Pilon	<i>The Drumstick</i>
Le Croupion	<i>The Rump</i>
Le Foie, le Gesier	<i>The Liver, the Gizzard</i>
La Lunette	<i>The Merry-thought</i>
L'Os de la Nourrice	<i>The Cramp Bone</i>
111. Du Rissolé de porc roti ou de Cochon de Lait }	<i>Crackling of roast-Pork, or Pig</i>
Les Ris de Veau	<i>The Sweet-breads of Veal</i>
Un Jarret de Veau	<i>A Knuckle of Veal</i>
Une Eclanche de Veau }	<i>A Leg of Veal</i>
un Gigot de Mouton }	<i>A Leg of Mutton</i>
Une Longe de Veau, }	<i>A Loyn of Veal</i>
une Queue de Mou }	<i>A Loyn of Mutton</i>
ton	
Un Colet, une Epaule	<i>A Neck, a Shoulder</i>
Une Poitrine	<i>A Breast</i>
Un Morceau de la }	<i>The Venison Bit in a</i>
Souris }	<i>Shoulder of Mutton</i>
Un Trumeau de Boeuf	<i>A Leg of Beef.</i>

100. Un Flan, *a Custard.* Un Flan, *answers to our Cant-Word a Douse, in the following Expression.* Ex.

Je te donnerai un flan par le Nez.

I'll give you a Douse on the Chops.

But more usually it is expressed by the Verb Flanquer, thus;

Je te flanquerais un Soufflet, par le nez.

101 Lard Bacon. Upon this, the French have these proverbial and figurative Sayings.

Cet homme est gras à lard
That Man is as fat as a Hog.

Of a Person charged with a Fault.

C'est lui qui a mangé le lard; (*which answers to,*) *he is the Dog that ran away with the Shoulder of Mutton, or that's the honest Man that stole the Dog.*

And to express the Baseness of a Miser;

Il est vilain comme lard jeune.

He is a sordid Gripe-penny.

102 Paté de Viande, is only used for Butcher's Meat, called paté de grosse viande.

103 Du Porc, Pork. Is more in use, and better than Cochon, or Pourceau, speaking of Pork ready dress'd.

104 Une Salade, a Sallad. Upon which the French have this Saying.

Pour bien faire une Salade, il faut être trois personnes. Un Sage pour y mettre du Sel; un Avare pour y mettre du Vinaigre, et un Prodigue pour y mettre de l'huile.

Three Persons are required to make a Sallad according to Art, viz. A discreet Person to put Salt, a Miser for Vinegar, and a lavish Person for Oil.

105 Sauce, Sauce. Note, that Onions and Vinegar is called une Sauce Robert. (*we say*) Carriers Sauce.

106 Sauce Figée, Sauce congealed. N. B. That the Sense of Figé, is not expressed by the Words cold or congeal'd; but what they call in Yorkshire Stork-en'd,

en'd, which signifies, only the reverse of loose detach'd. This Word I found so used and explained, in a Pamphlet of Experimental Philosophy, printed by Bettenham in 1740.

107 *De la Soupe, du Potage, Soup or Porridge. The first is most in use; but Satyrically they are both used thus.*

Il est Yvre comme une Soupe.

(we say,) He is drunk as a Toast.

Ce n'est qu'un Fou pour tout potage.

He is but a silly Fellow at the best.

108 *Tarte and Tartine, are Diminutives of Tourte. They are used for Fruit, Sweet-meat, and Cream-Tarts.*

Note, That Tarlelette is also a Diminutive of Tartine, and a neater kind of Cheese-Cake, than Talemonse.

109 *Tourte, is also used for Pidgeon-pyes, Hare-pyes, Giblet-pyes, Veal-pyes; or Meats disguis'd, and mix'd with forced Meat, &c. Ex.*

Une Tourte de Beattilles; is

A Giblet-pye with Sweet-breads, &c.

Une Tourte de Godiveau; is

A Veal-pye with forced Meat, &c.

110 *Le Blanc, The Breast. 'Tis esteem'd by Epicures, the best and nicest Part of the Fowl; and thus Mr. Richelet says,*

Un bon blanc de Chapon est excellent, et force gros Abbez en mangent devotement tout le Carême en servant la Sainte Eglise.

The Breast of a Capon is excellent, and those Abbots who strut behind a double Chin in Obedience to the Holy Church, do Penance upon it the whole Lent. (Irony.)

III. Rissolé, is also used as an Adjective, fig. *Wrinkled.* Ex.

C'est une Vieille rissolée. i. e.

She's an old wrinkled Hag,

Or Sun-burnt Swarthy, &c.

Les quatre parties du Monde

The Four Parts of the World.

L'Europe, L'Asie	<i>Europe, Asia</i>
L'Afrique, L'Amerique	<i>Africa, America</i>
III. D'un Païs	<i>Of a Country</i>
L'Allemagne	<i>Germany</i>
L'Angleterre	<i>England</i>
La Boheme	<i>Bohemia</i>
Le Danemarc	<i>Denmark</i>
L'Ecosse	<i>Scotland</i>
L'Espagne	<i>Spain</i>
La France	<i>France</i>
La Grece	<i>Greece</i>
La Hollande	<i>Holland</i>
La Hongrie	<i>Hungary</i>
L'Irlande	<i>Ireland</i>
L'Italie	<i>Italy</i>
La Moscovie ou la }	<i>Muscovy or Russia</i>
Russie	
Naples	<i>Naples</i>
La Norvegue	<i>Norway</i>
La Perse	<i>Persia</i>
La Pologne	<i>Poland</i>
Le Portugal	<i>Portugal</i>
La Savoye	<i>Savoy</i>
La Suede	<i>Sweedland</i>
La Suisse	<i>Switzerland</i>

La Toscane	<i>Tuscany</i>
La Turquie	<i>Turkey</i>
Le Continent	<i>The Continent</i>
Une Ile	<i>An Island</i>
Un Empire	<i>An Empire</i>
Un Royaume	<i>A Kingdom</i>
Une Republique	<i>A Common-wealth</i>
Une Principauté	<i>A Principality</i>
Une Province	<i>A Province</i>
Un Etat	<i>A State</i>
Un Territoire	<i>A Territory</i>
Une Duchée ou un } Duché	<i>A Dutchy, or Dukedom</i>
Une Comté	<i>A County</i>
Une Baronnie	<i>A Barony</i>
Une Seigneurie	<i>A Lordship</i>
Un Marquisat	<i>A Marquisat</i>
Un Archeveché	<i>An Archbishopsrick</i>
Un Eveché	<i>A Bishopsrick</i>
Un Diocèse	<i>A Diocese</i>
D'une Nation	<i>Of a Nation</i>
Un Européen	<i>An European</i>
Un Asiatique	<i>An Asiatick</i>
Un Africain	<i>An African</i>
Un Americain	<i>An American</i>
113. Un Criole	<i>A Creole</i>
114. Un Allemand	<i>A German</i>
Un Anglois	<i>An English Man</i>
Un Bohemien	<i>A Bohemian</i>
Un Danois	<i>A Dane</i>
Un Ecoffois	<i>A Scotsman</i>
Un Espagnol	<i>A Spaniard</i>
Un Francois	<i>A Frenchman</i>
Un Flamand	<i>A Flanderkin</i>

Un Grec	<i>A Grecian</i>
Un Hollandois	<i>A Dutch Man</i>
Un Hongrois	<i>An Hungarian</i>
Un Irlandois	<i>An Irish Man</i>
Un Italien	<i>An Italian</i>
Un Moscovite	<i>A Moscovite</i>
Un Napolitain	<i>A Neapolitan</i>
Un Persan	<i>A Persian</i>
Un Polonois	<i>A Polander</i>
Un Portuguais	<i>A Portuguese</i>
Un Savoyard	<i>A Savoyard</i>
Un Suedois	<i>A Sweed</i>
115. Un Suisse	<i>A Switzer</i>
Un Toscan	<i>A Tuscan</i>
Un Turc	<i>A Turk</i>

112. *Païs.* *Country is used figuratively thus;*

Il est bien de son païs, i. e.

He's a mere Hob, an Ideot, &c.

And Païs de Cocagne, is said of a fruitful Country, rich, and abounding in all Necessaries.

113. *Un Criole, a Creole, is a name given to the Natives of the Spanish Continent in America, and to the English and French, born in the West-India Islands. It does not signify a Mulato or Mongrel, as Mr. Boyer's Dictionary says.*

114. *Un Allemand, a German. The French use this Word in many satyrical Sayings, as in these from Richelet and others.*

C'est de l'Allemand pour vous

'Tis mere Arrabick for you.

Theriaque des Allemands. Gin, or Royal Bob.

Un peigne d'Allemand, i. e.

Four Fingers and a Thumb.

Une Querelle d'Allemand, i. e.

A Quarrel about Goai's-wool.

To which add, this true and natural Expression in
Mol. Dep. Am. *Act* 2. S. 7.

Je n'ai jamais appris que mes heures, qui depuis
Cinquante Ans dites journellement, ne font encore
pour moi que du haut Allemand

I never learnt any Thing but my Mass Book,
which I understand no more, than if it were High-
Dutch, tho' I have repeated it these fifty Years.

115. Suisse, a Switzer, from Suisse comes Suif-
ferie, signifying a Switzer's, or Porter's Lodge.

Quelques Villes Capitales et remarquables.
Some Capital and remarkable Cities.

Amsterdam

Athens

Berne ou Bude

Brussels

Chambery

Constantinople

Copenhagen

Dresde

Dublin

Edinbourg

Florence

Ispahan

Lisbone

Londres

Madrid

Moscou

Naples

Amsterdam

Athens

Bern or Buda

Brussels

Chambery

Constantinople

Copenhagen

Dresden

Dublin

Edinburgh

Florence

Ispahan

Lisbon

London

Madrid

Moscow

Naples

Paris

Paris	<i>Paris</i>
Presbourg	<i>Presburgh</i>
Rome	<i>Rome</i>
Stockholm	<i>Stockholm</i>
Turin	<i>Turin</i>
Varsovie	<i>Warsaw</i>
D'une Ville	<i>Of a Town</i>
Une Auberge	<i>An Eating-House</i>
Un Bouchon	<i>A Tavern-bush</i>
La Bourse	<i>The Change for Merchants</i>
116. Un Breland	<i>A Gaming-house</i>
117. Une Buvette	<i>A Drinking Place, or</i>
	<i>Chop-house</i>
Un Cabaret borgne	<i>A Sol's Hole, &c.</i>
Un Cabaret á Biere	<i>An Alehouse</i>
Un Cabaret á Vin	<i>A Tavern</i>
Un Château	<i>A Country Seat, or Man-</i>
	<i>nor-House</i>
Des Carrefours	<i>Cross-ways or Streets</i>
La Comedie	<i>The Playhouse</i>
Un Cul de Sac	<i>A Turn-again Lane</i>
Une Eglise	<i>A Church</i>
Les Egouts	<i>The Sinks or Sewers</i>
Les Fauxbourgs	<i>The Suburbs</i>
La Fripperie	<i>A Place of Sale, for</i>
	<i>Brokers of old Cloaths,</i>
	<i>or Household Goods</i>
Les Goutières	<i>The Gutters</i>
118. Le Guet	<i>The Watch</i>
La Prison du Guet	<i>The Round-House</i>
Un Hameau	<i>A Hamlet</i>
Les Habitants	<i>The Inhabitants</i>
Un Hopital	<i>An Hospital</i>
Un Hotel	<i>A Nobleman's-House</i>

Une Hotellerie	<i>An Inn</i>
119. Des Huttes, } des Logettes }	<i>Hutts</i>
Le Louvre	<i>The King's Palace</i>
Une Maison	<i>A House</i>
La Maison de Ville	<i>The Town-House</i>
Les Petites Maisons	<i>Bedlam</i>
Un Manege	<i>A Riding-house</i>
Le Marché au Betail	<i>The Market for Cattle</i>
Le Marché au Foin	<i>The Hay Market</i>
Le Marché aux Herbes	<i>The Herb Market</i>
L'Opera	<i>The Opera House</i>
Un Ordinaire	<i>An Ordinary</i>
Un Palais	<i>A Palace</i>
Une Paroisse	<i>A Parish</i>
Un Pont de bois	<i>A Wooden Bridge</i>
Un Pont Levis	<i>A Draw-bridge</i>
Une Arcade	<i>The Arch of a Bridge</i>
Les Portes	<i>The Gates</i>
Un Portique	<i>A Piazza</i>
120. Une Prison	<i>A Prison or Gaol</i>
Une Place, ou un } Quarré }	<i>An open Place or Square</i>
Une Rotisserie	<i>A Cook's Shop</i>
121. Une Rue une Ruelle	<i>A Street or Lane</i>
Une Salle d'Armes	<i>A Fencing-School</i>
Un Theatre	<i>A Stage or Playhouse</i>
Une Tuerie	<i>A Slaughter House</i>
122. La Voirie	<i>A Laystall</i>
Une Ville	<i>A Town or City</i>
La Ville de Londres	<i>The City of London</i>
La Metropolitaine	<i>The Metropolis</i>
La Maison Episcopale	<i>A Bishop's Palace</i>

116. Un Breland, is a *Word of Contempt for a Gaming-House*, instead whereof, they call it une Academie, an *Accademy*.

117. Une Buvette, is a *House for Eating and Drinking*; such as are near the Change, or Inns of Court in Town; but Drinking-houses, or Places of Recreation in the Country near Town, are called Guinguettes.

118. Le Guet, the *Watch*. Guet, is also used for the *Watching* of certain Creatures Richelet.
Ex.

Le Chat est au guet pour pendre une Souris.

The Cat is upon the Watch to catch a Mouse.

Quand les Grues se reposent, il y en a toujours une qui fait le guet.

When the Cranes are asleep, there's always one upon the Watch.

119. Des Huttes, des Logettes, *Hutts*. The latter signifies (*Casa lugurium*) a *Country Lodge*, or *Cabbin*, called also une petite loge; the former signifies (*Casa straminea*) A *Soldier's Hutt*, Richelet.

120. Une Prison, a *Prison*. N. B. That this Word being understood, when speaking of a Person released out of Prison. They say of a Man

Il a été elargi. *He has been released.*

But of a Woman

Elle a eu provision de sa personne.

The French Politeness, will not admit of the Word elargir for a Woman, because it has a double entendre; unless we were to say elargie de Prison, which however wou'd not sound well.

121. Ruelle

121. *Ruelle is a Diminutive of Rue, and Courir les Rues, figuratively signifies, to run mad, &c.*
Ex.

Il est fou a courir les Rues.

He is ready to run distracted.

122. *La Voirie, a Laystall, or Muckbill, or such stinking Place where dead Horses are flay'd.*

D'une Maison	<i>Of a House</i>
Un Appentis	<i>A Shed</i>
Une Arche	<i>An Arch</i>
Une Ardoise	<i>A Slate</i>
Un Atelier	<i>A Work-house</i>
Un Auvent	<i>A Pent-house</i>
Un Balcon	<i>A Balcony</i>
Une Balustrade	<i>A Bannister</i>
Un Bardeau	<i>A Shingle</i>
Une Barre	<i>A Barr</i>
Un Batiment	<i>A Building</i>
Une Bibliotheque	<i>A Library</i>
Du Bois de Charpente	<i>Timber</i>
La Boiserie ou le Lambris	} <i>The Wainscot</i>
La Boulangerie	
123. La Boutique	<i>The Shop</i>
La Brasserie	<i>The Brew-house</i>
Une Brique	<i>A Brick</i>
Un Cabinet une Etude	<i>A Closet, or Study</i>
124. Des Cham- bres garnies	} <i>Rooms furnished</i>
Une Chambre á Lit	
Une Chambre à Man- ger, un Salon	} <i>A Dining-Room</i>
Une Antichambre	
	<i>A Withdrawing-Room</i>

De la Chaux	<i>Lime</i>
125. Un Cellier } une Cave }	<i>A Cellar</i>
Un Coin	<i>A Corner</i>
126. La Cour la } Bassecour }	<i>The Yard or Court</i>
La Cuisine	<i>The Kitchen</i>
La Cheminée et le } Foyer }	<i>The Chimney and the Hearth</i>
La Depense, l'Office } ou le Gardemanger }	<i>The Buttery or Cup- board</i>
Les Decombres, les } Ruines }	<i>The Rubbish</i>
L'Entrée le Vestibule	<i>The Entry, the Porch</i>
L'Etage à rez de } Chaussée, ou le bas }	<i>The Ground Floor</i>
L'Escalier, les Mon- } tées ou les Degrez }	<i>The Stairs</i>
L'Escalier derobé ou } le petit Escalier }	<i>The Back-Stairs</i>
Un Escalier à vis	<i>Winding Stairs</i>
Une Ecurie	<i>A Stable for Horses</i>
Une Etable	<i>A Stable for Cattle</i>
Une Creche	<i>A Manger</i>
Un Evier	<i>A Sink</i>
La Face la Facade	<i>The Front or Frontispiece</i>
Les Fenêtres	<i>The Windows</i>
Une Fenêtre à chassis	<i>A Sash-window</i>
Une natte à Fenetre	<i>A Blind for a Window</i>
Une Store	<i>An Umbrello for a Window</i>
Une Fente	<i>A Chink</i>
Le Four	<i>The Oven</i>
Le Galetas le Grenier	<i>The Garret</i>

La Gallerie		<i>The Gallery</i>
Une Garderobe, une	}	<i>A Wardrobe or Press</i>
Armoire		
127. Un Gond		<i>A Hinge</i>
Une Goutiere		<i>A Gutter</i>
Un Guichet		<i>A Wicket</i>
Une Jalousie, un	}	<i>A Lattice</i>
Treillis		
Une Latte		<i>A Lath</i>
Les Lieux, le Privé	}	<i>The necessary-House</i>
la Garderobe, ou		
la petite maison		
Un Logis		<i>A Lodging</i>
Un Loquet		<i>A Latch</i>
Un Magasin		<i>A Warehouse</i>
Le Marteau, l'Anneau		<i>The Knocker, the Ring</i>
Les Materiaux		<i>Materials</i>
Le Mortier		<i>The Mortar</i>
128. La Muraille		<i>The Wall</i>
La Paneterie, ou la	}	<i>The Pantry or Buttery</i>
Sommeillerie		
Le Pavé		<i>The Pavement</i>
Une Pierre		<i>A Stone</i>
Une Planche un Ais		<i>A Board or Shelf</i>
Une Tablette		<i>A hanging Shelf</i>
Le Plancher		<i>The Floor</i>
Le Plafond		<i>The Ceiling</i>
Le Perron	}	<i>Steps before a Gate or Door</i>
La Pompe		
Une Poutre		<i>The Pump</i>
La Porte		<i>A Beam</i>
La Porte		<i>The Door</i>
La Porte de derriere		<i>The Back-door</i>

Une Porte à double battans	} <i>Folding-Doors</i>
Une Porte Cochere la Grille de fer	} <i>Great Gates</i> <i>The Iron Gates</i>
Un Portique	<i>A Piazza</i>
Les Pilliers les colonnes	<i>The Pillars</i>
Les Poteaux	<i>The Posts</i>
Un Puits	<i>A Well</i>
La Remise de Carosse	<i>The Coach-house</i>
La Sale du Commun.	<i>The Great-Hall</i>
La Salle basse, le Parloir	<i>The Parlour</i>
Le Salon	<i>The Hall, or Dining-room</i>
La Severonde	<i>The Eaves of a House</i>
Le Seuil	<i>The Threshold</i>
Le Surseuil	<i>The Head-piece of a Door</i>
La Serrure la Clef	<i>The Lock, the Key</i>
Une Solive, un Soliveau	<i>A Rafter, a Joyle</i>
Le Toit, une Tuile	<i>The Roof, a Tile</i>
Une Tuile creuse	<i>A Gutter Tile</i>
Un Verrouil	<i>A Bolt</i>
Le Pene ou le Secret	} <i>A little Bolt, or private</i> <i>Latch</i>
Les Vitres	<i>The Window-Glasses</i>
Les Volets	<i>The Shutters</i>
Une Voute	<i>A Vault</i>

123. Boutique, a Shop. Of a Person much addicted to taking of Drugs, comes this Saying;
Il fait de son Corps une Boutique d'Apoticaire.
He makes an Apothecary's Shop of his Body.

124, Chambre

124. *Chambre à louer*, is a *Room to let*, in the proper Sense; but in the figurative, it signifies, that *Person is empty*, or a little crazy. Ex.

Il a des chambres à louer,
He's an empty Fellow, a shallow Pate,
Or, He is a little Crazy, &c.

125. *Un Cellier*, une *Cave*, a *Cellar*. *Un Cellier*, (*Cellarium*) differs from *une Cave*, in that it is not sunk so deep; the latter signifies properly, (*Cella Vinaria*,) a *Wine Vault*.

126. *Une Cour*, is generally a *Court-Yard* before a *House*; and *Une Basse Cour*, is a *Farmer's-Yard*, with *Dung and Poultry*.

127. *Un Gond*, a *Hinge*, figuratively 'tis said, *Sortir des Gonds*. *To be in a Passion*.

Mettre hors des Gonds. *To put one off the Hinges*.

128. *La Muraille*, the *Wall*. 'Tis said *Proverbially*.

La Muraille blanche est le papier des Fous.
Nought but a Fool, I will him call,
Who writes his Name upon a Wall.

Meubles de Maison et quelques Utenfils.
Household Goods, and some Utenfils.

<i>Une Aiguier</i>	<i>An Ewer</i>
<i>Une Armoire</i>	<i>A Press</i>
<i>Un Banc</i>	<i>A Bench</i>
<i>Un Bassin</i>	<i>A Basin</i>
<i>Une Bassinoire</i>	<i>A Warming-pan</i>
<i>Un Berceau</i>	<i>A Cradle</i>
<i>Une Boete</i>	<i>A Box</i>
<i>Une Bougie</i>	<i>A Wax-Candle</i>
<i>Un Buffet</i>	<i>A Side-board</i>

Une

Une Caiffe		<i>A Chest for Cash</i>
Une Cassette		<i>A Casket</i>
Un Coffre		<i>A Trunk</i>
Un Coffre fort		<i>A strong Box</i>
Une Chaise, un Per- roquet	}	<i>A Chair, a Folding- chair</i>
Une Chaise à bras, un Fauteuil	}	<i>An Arm-chair, an Easy- Chair</i>
129. Une Chaise percée	}	<i>A Close-stool</i>
130. Une Couche- te, ou Lit de repos	}	<i>A Couch</i>
La Cheminée		<i>The Chimney</i>
Le tuyau de la Che- minée	}	<i>The Funnel of the Chim- ney</i>
Le Contrecoeur ou la plaque de la Che- minée	}	<i>The Back of the Chimney</i>
Les Chenets, les Lan- diers	}	<i>The Andirons</i>
Une Commodité		<i>A Chest of Drawers</i>
Le Cabaret à thé		<i>The Tea-table</i>
Une Coupe à thé		<i>A Tea Cup</i>
Les Soucoupes		<i>The Saucers</i>
Le Sucrier		<i>The Sugar Bason</i>
Le pot au lait		<i>The Milk pot</i>
Une Tasse de porce- laine	}	<i>A China-cup</i>
Une Tasse de Chocolat		<i>A Cup of Chocolate</i>
Une The'iere		<i>A Tea-pot</i>
Un Coquemar		<i>A Tea-kettle</i>
Un Cuvette	}	<i>A Cistern for a Dining- room</i>

Les Draps de Lit; } les Linceuls	<i>The Sheets</i>
Un Ecran	<i>A Fire-Screen</i>
Une Etudiale	<i>A Scrutore</i>
La Garniture d'une } Chambre	<i>The Furniture of a Room</i>
Un Gueridon	<i>A Stand</i>
Une Grille	<i>A Grate or Stove</i>
La pele à feu	<i>The Fire-shovel</i>
Les Pincettes	<i>The Tongs</i>
Le Fourgon	<i>The Poker</i>
Le Garde cendre	<i>The Fender</i>
Le Soufflet	<i>The Bellows</i>
Un Lit de Plume	<i>A Feather-bed</i>
Le Duvet, la Bourre	<i>Down, Flock</i>
Un Lit de Parade	<i>A Bed of State</i>
Un Lit d'Ange, un } Pavillon	<i>A Canopy-Bed</i>
Un Lit à la Duchesse	<i>A raised tester-Bed</i>
Un Bois de Lit	<i>A Bedstead</i>
Les Colonnes du Lit	<i>The Bed-posts</i>
131. Le fond du Lit	<i>The Tester</i>
Le Dossier	<i>The Bed's-Head</i>
Les Pieds du Lit	<i>The Bed's-Feet</i>
132. La Ruelle du } Lit	<i>The Bedside</i>
Les Couvertures	<i>The Bed-Cloaths</i>
Une Couverture } blanche	<i>A Blanket</i>
Une Couverture velue	<i>A Rug</i>
Une Taye de Lit	<i>A Bed-Tick</i>
Un Matelas	<i>A Matrafs</i>
Une Male ou Valise	<i>A Portmantle</i>
Un Miroir	<i>A Looking-glass</i>

Des Trumeaux et des Glaces de Cheminée	}	<i>Pier-Glasses, and Chim- ney Glasses</i>
Des Bras		<i>Sconces</i>
Des Lustres		<i>Branches</i>
Une Natte		<i>A Mat</i>
Un Oreiller		<i>A Pillow</i>
La Taye de l'Oreiller		<i>A Pillowbier</i>
Le Chevet		<i>The Bolster</i>
Un Paravant	}	<i>A Screen to keep off the Wind</i>
Un Panier d'Osier		<i>A Twig Basket</i>
Une Corbeille		<i>A Work Basket</i>
Un Corbillon		<i>A Flasket</i>
Une Manne		<i>A Voider</i>
Des Rideaux		<i>Curtains</i>
Un Tabouret		<i>A Joint Stool</i>
La Tapissèrie		<i>The Hangings</i>
Une Tenture de Ta- pissèrie	}	<i>A Sett of Hangings</i>
Une Tapissèrie de haute lice	}	<i>Tapestry Hanging</i>
133. Un Tableau		<i>A large Picture</i>
134. Un Portrait		<i>A small Picture</i>
Un Paysage		<i>A Landshape</i>
Une Taille douce		<i>A Mezzc-tinto</i>
Une Estampe		<i>A printed Picture</i>
Une Table		<i>A Table</i>
Le Couvert		<i>The Cover</i>
La Nappe		<i>The Table Cloth</i>
Une Serviette		<i>A Napkin</i>
Les Couteaux		<i>The Knives</i>
Les Fourchettes		<i>The Forks</i>
Les Cuillières		<i>The Spoons</i>

La Grande cuillier	<i>The Soop Ladle</i>
Une Saliere	<i>A Salt Seller</i>
Une Sauciere	<i>A Saucer</i>
Un Poivrier	<i>A Pepper Box</i>
Un Tiroir, ou une Lay- ette	} <i>A Drawer, or private Drawer</i>
Un Tison ardent	
Un Tison eteint	<i>A Fire-Brand</i>
Un Tapis	<i>A Brand Quench'd</i>
Un Verre a boire	<i>A Carpet</i>
	<i>A Drinking-Glass</i>

129. Une Chaise percée, *a Close-stool*; but the King's Stool is called La Chaise d'Affaires; and the Papal Porphyry Chair, is called La Chaise percée, which is to be seen at Rome. Mefs'. Trevoux, have quoted from Father Mabbillon, this;

On voit encore à Rome la Chaise percée, sur la quelle on eleve le Pape nouvellement élu; Mais il n'en attribue pas l'Origine à l'avanture de la Papeſſe Jeanne, et à la Neceſſité de prendre des precautions à l'avenir pour ſ'assurer du Sexe, il y en a une Raison myſterieuſe. C'eſt afin d'appliquer au Pape poſé ſur cette Chaiſe ces, paroles de l'Ecriture *. Que Dieu tire le pauvre de la pouſſiere et de l'ordure, &c.

Says Father Mabillon, the Reason of placing their new elected Pope in the Porphyry Chair, is not to prevent their having a second Female imposed upon them, as Pope Joan was; but there is a myſtical Reason for it, which is, that they may apply to the Pope, when ſeated on that Chair; theſe Words of the Scripture. He brought Thee out of the Mire and Clay, and ſet thy Feet upon the Rock, Pl. 40.

But we may put the Question, Pourquoi eſt elle percée?

130. Une Couchette, a Couch. *A pretty effeminate young Man is called*

Un Mignon de Couchette, i. e.

An Adonis, a Favourite of the Ladies.

131. Le Fond du lit, *the Tester, or, le haut du Lit, the top of the Bed. And in our French Grammars here, 'tis called le Ciel du Lit. But Mr. Richelet says, this Word is obsolete, and is used only among Country People.*

132. Ruelle, *signifies also a Lady's Bed-chamber, where Select Assemblies are kept. Ex.*

Vous verrez courir de mes Vers dans les Ruelles. Mol.

You'll find some Verses of mine, banded about in the Ladies Bed-chambers, or Assemblies.

Faire Florés dans les Ruelles des Dames, *a burlesque expression, (signifying)*

To shine among the Ladies, &c.

133. Tableau, *is used for large Pictures, or painted Figures, representing some History or Landscape, Richelet. Ex.*

De ces cinq Tableaux, trois representent la Nature du Pais de Flandres, et les Sujets en sont tout-à-fait Champetres.

Three of these five Pictures (or Pieces,) give us the Site of Flanders, and what it represents is altogether Rural.

Susanne qui est la Figure principale du Tableau est assise

Susannah, who is the Principal Figure in that Picture is seated.

134. Portrait, *is used for small Pictures, or painted Family Pieces. Ex.*

Alexandre permit a Apelle seul de faire son portrait.

Alexander would suffer none to paint him, but Apelles.

Portrait, in a figurative Sense, signifies Representation, Figure, and Portrait chargé, signifies a Satyrical Piece.

De la Cuisine

135. L'Anse d'un }
Seau

Un Balai, un Houffoir

La Batterie de Cuisine

Une Beface

Un Bluteau

La Boëte aux Epices

136. Une Bouteille

Un Bouchon de liége

Une Broche, un Tour- }
ne broche

Un Broc, une Cruche

Du Bois, une Buche

137. Un Coteret, }
un Fagot

138. Une Chandelle

Un Chandelier de Cuivre

Un Flambeaux

Une Chaudière

Un Chaudron

Un Coffin

Une Caffetière

Une Chocolatière

Un Couvercle

Une Casserole

Of the Kitchen

The Handle of a Pail

A Broom, a Hair Broom
Kitchen Furniture

A Wallet

A Bolting-Cloth

The Spice Box

A Bottle

A Stople of Cork

A Spit, a Jack

A Jugg, a Pitcher

Wood, A Billet or Log

A Faggot

A Candle

A Brass Candlestick

A large Candlestick

A Copper

A Kettle

A Candle-box

A Coffee-pot

A Chocolate-pot

A Pot-lid

A Stew-pan

Du Charbon de terre	<i>Sea-coal or Pit-coal</i>
Du Charbon de bois	<i>Charcoal</i>
Du Charbon vif, de la Braife	<i>Live Coal, burning Coal</i>
Du Charbon eteint	
Un Couperet	<i>Dead Coal</i>
Un Crochet	<i>A Chopper</i>
La Cremilière	<i>A Flesh Hook</i>
La Cuillier à pot	<i>The Pot Hanger</i>
Une Cuve	<i>The Ladle</i>
Un Dressoir	<i>A Washing Tub</i>
139. Une Ecuëlle	<i>A Dresser</i>
Une Ecumoir	<i>A Porringer</i>
140. Une Egruge- oire une Rape	<i>A Skimmer</i>
Un Entonnoir	<i>A Grater</i>
Une Eponge	<i>A Funnel</i>
Une Etincelle	<i>A Sponge</i>
141. Un Embra- sement	<i>A Spark of Fire</i>
Le Feu, du Fraisi	<i>A great Burning</i>
De la Cendre	
Cendre chaude	
La Flamme	
142. La Fumée	<i>Fire, Cinders</i>
Un Fer à repasser	<i>Ashes</i>
Un Flagon	<i>Embers</i>
Un Fusil	<i>The Flame</i>
L'acier	<i>The Smoak</i>
La pierre à fusil	<i>A smooting-iron</i>
La Mèche	<i>A Flagon</i>
Une Ailumette	<i>A Tinder Box</i>
Un Gril	<i>The Steel</i>
Une Lampe	<i>The Flint</i>
	<i>The Tinder</i>
	<i>A Match</i>
	<i>A Gridiron</i>
	<i>A Lamp</i>

143. Une Lanterne	<i>A Lanthorn</i>
Une Lardoir	<i>A Larding-pin</i>
Une Lavette	<i>A Disclout</i>
Une Lechefritte	<i>A Dripping-pan</i>
144. Le Lumignon	<i>The lighted Wick</i>
Le Moucheron	<i>The Snuff of a Candle</i>
Une Marmite	<i>A Porridge-pot</i>
Un Mortier et Pilon	<i>A Mortar and Pestle</i>
Les Mouchettes	<i>The Snuffers</i>
L'affiette a Mouchettes	<i>The Snuffers-pan</i>
Un Binet	<i>A Save-all</i>
Un Pot de Cuivre rouge	<i>A Copper Pot</i>
Un Pot de Cuivre jeaune	<i>A Brass Pot</i>
Un Pot de terre	<i>A Pipkin or earthen Pot</i>
Un Potager	<i>A Stove</i>
145. Un Passoir, } un Couloir }	<i>A Cullender, a Strainer</i>
Un Poëlon	<i>A Skillet</i>
La Poêle à frire	<i>The Frying-pan</i>
Un Rechaut	<i>A Chafing-dish</i>
Un Robinet	<i>A Brass Cock</i>
Une Cannelle et Faucet	<i>A Spigot and Fossset</i>
Un Syphon	<i>A Crane</i>
Un Seau, un Baquet	<i>A Pail, a Bucket</i>
Un Sac, un Sas	<i>A Bag, a Meal Sieve</i>
Un Tamis	<i>A Sieve</i>
Un Torchon	<i>A rubbing Cloth</i>
Une Tourtiere	<i>A Baking-pan</i>

Des Epiceries donr on se sert à la Cuisine.
Spices made use of in the Kitchen.

De la Cannelle	<i>Cinnamon</i>
Des Cloux de girofle	<i>Cloves</i>

Du Concassé, du pi- ment	}	Jamaica Pepper, Pimento, or all Spice
Du Macis		Mace
De la Muscade		Nutmeg
Du poivre, du Sel		Pepper, Salt

135. L'Anse d'un Seau, d'un Panier, *the Handle of a Pail, of a Basket.* N. B. That l'Anse du Panier, is a Term used by Servant-Maids, signifying the Market-penny, or Profit, meaning the Money, some Maids crib by going to Market (Trevoux.) But more usually said. Ferrer la Mule, vide Note, 479.

136. Bouteille, *signifies sometimes the Wine, thus we say, Ex.*

Allons boire bouteille. *Let's go and drink a Bottle.*
La Bouteille a des Charms qui consolent de tout. Mol.

The Bottle has Charms to drown all Sorrow.

137. Un Coteret, un Fagot. *The first is for small Brush-Wood, the second is a larger Sort. In the Figurative we say,*

Froter quelqu'un d'huile de Coteret.
To annoint one with Oyl of Faggot.

138. Chandelle a Candle. *At seeing a bright Speck in the Snuff of a Candle, the French say, the Candle foretels News.*

Il y a des Nouvelles à la Chandelle
We say, there's a Letter in the Candle.

And of a Woman who is not handsome,

Elle est belle à la Chandelle, mais le Jour gâte tout.

We say, she will not bear examining, or proverbially Women and Linnen look best by Candlelight.

139. Ecuelle

439. Ecuëlle is used in several figurative Expressions.

Rogner l'écuëlle à quelqu'un

To bring one to short Commons.

Il n'y a ni pot au feu, in écuëlle lavée

There's no Sign of Dinner going forward.

Cela est propre comme une ecuelle à Chat.

That's as Nasty as a Hog-trough.

140. Une Egrugoire, is (Vas friatorium,) a wooden Vessel used for bruising Salt in France; and une Rape, is (Radula,) A Grater made of Tin, as we use in England.

141. Embrasement, is properly a Conflagration. Ex.

L'Embrasement de Londres. The Fire of London.

Embrasement signifies also, Troubles, Disorders, Rebellion.

142. Fumée. This Word is much used figuratively, Richelet. Ex.

La Gloire des Mortels n'est que fumée.

The Pomp of Mortals is meer Vapour.

Une Muse affamée ne peut subsister de fumée.

A hungry Muse cannot subsist by Air.

143. Une Lanterne. A Lanthorn. Its Plural, des Lanternes, and des Lanterneries, are used for (Ineptiæ, Nugæ,) idle Talk, Nonsense, &c. Richelet. Ex.

Tout ce que vous dites n'est que Lanternes.

All you say is meer Nonsense.

Il s'amuse qu'à des Lanterneries.

He minds nothing but Trifles.

On lui feroit accroire que des Vessies font des Lanternes. *Prov.*

One cou'd make him believe, the Moon is made of greenCheese.

And une Lanterne Sourde, is a Dark Lanthorn.

144. Le Lumignon, *the lighted Wick of a Candle, or Lamp; generally used instead of le Mouche-ron, the Snuff; Richelet. Ex.*

Le Lumignon de cette Chandelle est trop grand, il la faut moucher

The (Wick, or) Snuff of the Candle is too long, it must be snuffed.

145. Un Passoir, un Couloir. *The latter, is also used for a Tap-house, and a Basket used as a Strainer in a Brew-house.*

De la Campagne et de l'Agriculture.

Of the Country, and Husbandry.

Un Aiguillon

A Goad

De l'Argile

Clay

Un Auge

}

A Trough, or Plaisterer's Tray

L'Aire d'une Grange

A Barn Floor

Un Batteur en Grange

A Thresher

Une Beche

A Spade

Du Bois, un Bois

Wood, a Wood

Une Bourrée

Bavins

Une Brouette

A Wheel-barrow

146. Un Buisson

A Bush

Des Coupeaux

Chips

Un Campagnard

A Country-Man

Une Caverne	<i>A Den</i>
Un Champ	<i>A Field</i>
Un Chariot	<i>A Wain</i>
147. Une Charrette	<i>A Cart</i>
Un Charetier	<i>A Cartor</i>
148. Une Charrue	<i>A Plough</i>
Le manche de la } Charrue	<i>The Plough Handle</i>
Le soc de la Charrue	<i>The Plow Share</i>
La Chauffée	<i>The Causey</i>
Un Clos	<i>A Close</i>
Une Cloture	<i>An Inclosure</i>
Une Coline, un Coteau	<i>A Hill</i>
De la Craye	<i>Chalk</i>
Un Crible	<i>A Sieve</i>
Les Ecuries	<i>Stables for Horses</i>
Les Etables	<i>Stables for Cattle</i>
Une Faux	<i>A Scythe</i>
Une Faucille	<i>A Sickle</i>
Une Ferme ou Mc- } tairie	<i>A Farm</i>
Un Faucheur	<i>A Mower</i>
Un Fleau	<i>A Flail</i>
Une Forest	<i>A Forest</i>
Un Fossé	<i>A Ditch</i>
Un Fouet	<i>A Whip</i>
149. Une Fourche	<i>A Pitchfork</i>
Du Foin	<i>Hay</i>
Une mule de Foin	<i>A Haycock</i>
Une botte de Foin	<i>A Truss of Hay</i>
Un Fenil	<i>A Hayloft</i>
De la Fougere	<i>Fern</i>
Une Fruiterie	<i>A Fruit-loft</i>
Le Fumier, un Fumier	<i>The Dung, a Dunghill</i>

	une Grange	<i>a Barn</i>
	du Gravier	<i>Gravel</i>
150	un Gueret	<i>Fallow Ground</i>
	une Haye	<i>a Hedge</i>
	l'Herbe	<i>the Grass</i>
	une Herce	<i>a Harrow</i>
	un Hoyau	<i>a Mattock</i>
	une Jachere	<i>Fallow Ground</i>
	le Joug	<i>the Yoke</i>
	un Laboureur	<i>a Ploughman</i>
	une Lande	<i>a Heath</i>
	une Levée	<i>a Bank</i>
	la Moisson	<i>the Harvest</i>
	un Moissonneur	<i>a Reaper</i>
	une Montagne	<i>a Mountain</i>
	le Sommet d'une } Montagne }	<i>the Top of a Hill, or Mountain</i>
	une Motte de terre	<i>a Clod of Earth</i>
	une Orniere	<i>the Track of a Wheel</i>
	les Ouvriers	<i>the Labourers</i>
	un Païsan	<i>a Yeoman</i>
	un Parc	<i>a Park</i>
	un Paturage	<i>a Pasture</i>
	des Pieux	<i>Hedge-Stakes</i>
	une Pioche	<i>a Pick-Axe</i>
	un Pré, des Prairies	<i>a Field, Meadows</i>
	le Receveur	<i>the Bailiff or Steward</i>
	une Rouë	<i>a Wheel</i>
	un Rais de Rouë	<i>a Spoke</i>
	l'Essieu	<i>the Axle-Tree</i>
151	des Rigoles, ou } des Saignées }	<i>Trenches or drains</i>
	un Sillon	<i>a Furrow</i>
	un Sac	<i>a Sack</i>

du Sable	Sand
Terre Sabloneuse	Sandy Ground
un Sarcleur, une } Sarcleuse	a Weeder
un Sarcloir	a Weeding Hook
un Semeur	a Sower
une Serpe	a pruning Hook
un Tenancier	a Tenant
Terre Labourable	Arable Land
une Vallée, un Valon	a Valley, a Dale
un Van	a Winnow
les Vendanges	the Vintage
un Vendangeur	a Grape-Gatherer

146 Buïsson, *a Bush*; *proverbially we say*,
Il a battu les Buïssons et un autre a pris les
Oïseaux.

He beat the Bush, and another caught the Hare.

147 Charrette, *a Cart*. *In a familiar and comie*
Stile, the French say,

C'est un avalueur de Charrettes ferrées.

He's a meer Braggadocia, a Bully, &c.

148 Charruë, *a Plough*. *To express a Thing mis-*
placed, the French say proverbially,

Mettre la Charuë devant les Boeufs

We say. To put the Cart before the Horse.

149 Fourche, *a Pitchfork*, *is used proverbially in*
Latin, which the English and French have bor-
rowed, viz.

Naturam expellas Furcâ licet usque recurret.

Tho' you expel Nature with a pitchfork, yet
will it return.

Quand la Fourche a la main nature on chasseroit.

Nature cependant toujours retourneroit. *La Fon-*
taine.

150 *Guerets in Poetry, is all manner of Fields and Meadows for Pasture.*

151 *Rigoles m are (Fossa, Vallum) large Trenches to plant Trees, or Dams to keep in the Water.*

Saignées f are (Tubus Canalis) small Trenches or Drains, to let out the Water, (Trevoux Ex.)

les Il faut faire des Rigoles dans Houblonnières pour y conserver l'humidité; et des Saignées dans les prez pour en faire écouler les Eaux.

You must delve Hop-Gardens to retain the Moisture; and trench the Meadows to drain the Water.

**Choses qui appartiennent a l'Agri-
culture.**

Things belonging to Husbandry.

de l'Avoine	Oats
du Bled	Corn
du Bled en herbe	Green-Corn
de la Bruyere	Heath or Ling
des Buchettes	Sprigs fall'n from Trees
du Chanvre	Hemp
un Chardon	a Thistle
le Chaume	Stubble
des Coupeaux	Chips
152 des Eclats	Splinters
153 une Epine	a Thorn or Prickle
l'Epine blanche	White Thorn
l'Epine noire	Black Thorn
du Froment	Wheat

100 *A Critical VOCABULARY.*

le Gerbe		<i>the Sheaf</i>
un monceau de Gerbes	}	<i>a Shock of Sheaves</i>
du Genet		<i>Broom</i>
154 du Guy		<i>Mistletoe</i>
155 un Jonc		<i>a Rush</i>
de la Joubarbe		<i>Houseleek</i>
des Legumes		<i>Puls</i>
du Lin		<i>Flax</i>
de la Morelle		<i>Night-shade</i>
du Mouron		<i>Chickweed</i>
156 de l'Orge		<i>Barley</i>
157 de l'Orge préparé		<i>Malt</i>
un Potiron		<i>a Toad-stool</i>
un Prunellier		<i>a Sloe Tree</i>
la Paille		<i>Chaff or Straw</i>
un Plantoir		<i>a Setting Stick</i>
de la Quinque-feuille	}	<i>Cinquefoil</i>
un Rejetton		<i>a Sucker</i>
du Ris		<i>Rice</i>
un Roseau		<i>a Reed</i>
du Seigle		<i>Rye</i>
du Treffle		<i>Trefoil or Clover</i>
un Tuyau ou Chalumeau	}	<i>a Reed-pipe</i>
de l'Yvraye		<i>Tares</i>

152 Des Eclats is also used for Flakes, Splinters, or Cuttings of Marble or Stone, also for loud Claps of Thunder. Ex.

Un éclat du Marbre et de la pierre.

A Flake, Splinter, or cutting of Marble or Stone.

Un

Un furieux Eclat de Tonnerre

A violent loud (stunning) Clap of Thunder.

153 une Epine, a Thorn. *We say figuratively,*

On ne trouve point de Roses sans Epine.

There are no Roses without Thorns.

154 du Guy Mistletoe. *Mess^s. Trevoux say,*

Les Gaulois avoient le Guy de Chene en telle Veneration qu'ils l'alloient cueiller avec une Serpe d'or, le premier Jour de l'An.

The Gauls held Oak-Mistletoe in so great Veneration, that they used to cut it with a Golden Bill, every New-year's Day.

155 un Jonc. *Of a Person who will hardly bend to make a Bow, or a Curtsey, the French say,*

Elle se tient droite comme un Jonc.

We say. She is as stiff as a Poker.

156 de l'Orge. *Of a Man who has gained considerably, they say,*

Il a bien fait ses Orges, *which answers to;*

He has feather'd well his Nest.

157 de l'Orge preparé, *is the usual Word in France, for Malt, or Malted Barley; thus explained by Richelet.*

C'est de l'orge trempé germé et roti, dont on fait la Biere.

That is, Barley steep'd, (whetted,) sprouted, and Kiln-dry'd; of which boiled, Beer is made.

But the neighbouring Countries of France, call it de la Dreche, Malt.

Les Herbes et les Racines d'un Jar- din potager.

Herbs and Roots of a Kitchen-Gar- den.

158	del Absinte	<i>Wormwood</i>
159	de l'Ail	<i>Garlick</i>
	de l'Aneth	<i>Dill</i>
	un Artichaud	<i>an Artichok</i>
	une Asperge	<i>Asparagus or Spargrass</i>
	de la Bete ou poirée	<i>Beets or Pot-herb</i>
160	de la Beterave	<i>Red Beets or Beet Root</i>
	du Celeri	<i>Sellery</i>
161	des Choux	<i>Coleworte</i>
	un Chou pommé	<i>a Cabage</i>
	un Chou crepu	<i>curled Cole</i>
	un Chou de Savoye	<i>a Savoy-Cabage</i>
	des Choux fleurs	<i>Colliflowers</i>
	de jeunes Choux	<i>Sprouts</i>
	de la Chicorée } ou Endive }	<i>Succory or Endive</i>
	du Chervis	<i>Skirret-Roots</i>
	du Cerfeuil	<i>Chervil</i>
162	une Citrouille	<i>a Pompion</i>
	un Concombre	<i>a Cucumber</i>
	du Cresson d'eau	<i>Water-Cresses</i>
	du Cresson de } Jardin }	<i>Garden Cresses</i>
163	un Champignon	<i>a Mushbroom</i>
	une Echalotte	<i>a Shallot</i>
	des Epinars	<i>Spinage</i>
	de l'Estragon	<i>Tarragon</i>

	du Fenouil	<i>Fennel</i>
	des Feves	<i>Beans</i>
	des Harricots	<i>Kidney-Beans</i>
	P'Herbe cueillerée	<i>Scurvy Grass</i>
	de la Laitue	<i>Lettice</i>
	une Laitue pom- mée	} <i>a Cabbage Lettice</i>
	de la Marjolaine	
164	un Melon	<i>a Muskmelon</i>
	de la Mente	<i>Mint</i>
165	un Naveau ou Navet	} <i>a Turnip</i>
	un Oignon	
	de l'Ozeille	<i>an Onion</i>
	des Panais	<i>Sorrel</i>
	du Persil	<i>Parsnips</i>
	du Pissenlis	<i>Parsley</i>
	de la Pimprenelle	<i>Dandelion</i>
166	des Pois	<i>Burnet</i>
	des Poireaux	<i>Pease</i>
	une Rave	<i>Leeks</i>
	un Raifort	<i>a Radish</i>
	de la Reglisse	<i>a Horse-Radish</i>
167	de la Rocambole	<i>Licoras</i>
	de la Sauge	<i>Roccambole</i>
	de la Sariette	<i>Sage</i>
	du Thym	<i>Savoury</i>
		<i>Thyme</i>

158 Absinte, *Wormwood*, has the Plural, but
only when it signifies Bitterness, Cares, &c. Ex.
Il adoucit toutes nos Absintes. Corn.
He softens all our Cares, &c.

159 Ail, Garlick; *the Plural of this Word was aux formerly; but 'tis now Ails, and is more used in the Sing. than in the Plur. 'Tis said,*

Que l'Ail est le Theriaque des Païsans d'Espagne.

The low People in Spain, esteem Garlick a Panacea.

N. B. *A Panacea sig. any Drugs taken as a kind of universal Remedy, as Tobacco, for all Disorders of the Head; Lozenges, for all Ailments about the Heart; Gin, for all Pains of the Belly; and W——d's Pills, for all Ills in general.*

160 De la Beterave, red Beets, commonly call'd Beet-roots. *Thus we say,*

Un Nez de Beterave, i. e.

A Beet-root Face, a Ruby Nose.

161 Chou, a Cabbage; *speaking of Things alike in Value. The French say,*

C'est chou pour chou, i. e.

There's not a Pin to chuse; or,

Ne'er a Barrel the better Herring.

162 Citrouille, a Pompion. *In a low figurative Stile, we say of an unweildy Woman.*

C'est une grosse Citrouille.

She's a large Pompion, a Tun of Fat.

163 Champignon, Mushbroom. *This Word the French use for a Person who has made his Fortune in a little Time. Thus,*

Il est venu en une Nuit comme un Champignon

(We use it in the same Sense.) He sprang up like a Mushbroom.

164 Un Melon, a Muskmelon. They are termed as follows.

un Melon frapé. *A ripe Melon.*

un Melon brodé. *A rough-coat Melon.*

un Melon lisse. *A smooth-coat Melon.*

un bon, un excellent un divin Melon.

A good, an excellent, a delicious Melon.

To which add, un Melon d'Eau, a Water Melon.

165 Naveau, ou Navet, a Turnep. Naveau, is properly a round English Turnep; and Navet, a French long Turnep: Tho' the last is more in use here for both.

166 Des Pois, Pease. On this Word the French have this cant Saying. Richelet.

Vous me regardez de travers, vous ai-je vendu des pois qui ne cuisent point.

Which answers to our English low Expression.

You look a skew upon me, what have I done to you.

And the first Part of it, il le regarde de travers, may be termed thus.

He looks upon him as the Devil looks over Lincoln.

167 De la Rocambole, The low People of Paris say, (Richelet.)

Il n'aime rien tant qu'à faire la Rocambole.

It signifies, he loves Carousing and good Cheer.

Des Fleurs et des Plantes,
Of Flowers and Plants.

168	L'Amarante	<i>an Amaranthus</i>
	l'Anemone	<i>the Wind-flower</i>
	de l'Auronne	<i>Southernwood</i>
	un Bluet	<i>a Blue-bottle</i>
	de la Bourache	<i>Borage</i>
	du Chevrefeuille	<i>a Honey-suckle</i>
	de la Camomile	<i>Camomile</i>
	un eglantier	<i>Sweet-Bryar</i>
169	une Giroflée	<i>a stock jilly flower</i>
	une Giroflée jaune	<i>a wall Flower</i>
	la Jacinte	<i>Crowfoot</i>
	le Jassemin	<i>Jessamine</i>
	la Lavende	<i>Lavender</i>
	le Cypres de Jardin	<i>Lavender-Cotton</i>
	le Laurier tin	<i>Laurus Tinus</i>
	le Laurier rose	<i>an Oleander</i>
	le Laurier male	<i>a Laurel</i>
	le Laurier femelle	<i>a Bay-tree</i>
	le Lierre rampant	<i>Ground-ivy</i>
170	le Lis	<i>the Lilly</i>
	le Martagon	<i>a Mountain Lilly</i>
171	un Muguet	<i>a yellow Lilly</i>
	une Marguerite	<i>a Daisie</i>
	de la Morelle	<i>Night-shade</i>
	un Narcisse	<i>a Narcissus</i>
	un Oeillet	<i>a Pink</i>
	un Oeillet carné	<i>a Carnation</i>

un Oeillet de poëte	<i>a Sweet-William</i>
de l'Orvale	<i>Clary</i>
de la Parietaire	<i>Pellitory of the Wall,</i>
un Pavot	<i>a Poppy</i>
la Pensée	<i>Pansy, or Hearts-ease</i>
le Pied d'Alouette	<i>Larks-foot</i>
une Prime vere	<i>a Cowslip, or Primrose</i>
172 une Rose	<i>a Rose</i>
une Renoncule	<i>a Renunculus</i>
du Romarin	<i>Rosemary</i>
du Safran	<i>Saffran</i>
un Souci	<i>a Marigold</i>
la Violette	<i>a Violet</i>

168 L'Amarante, *is also called* passe velours, and Fleur d'Amour.

169 Giroflée, *some say* Geroflée, but the Academy condemns the latter.

170 Le Lis, the Lilly. *In the figurative, and speaking of the Face, it signifies, fair and white.*
Ex.

Un Teint de Roses et de Lis

A Complexion of Roses and Lillies.

171 Muguet *is sometimes used in a burlesque Stile, signifying, a despicable Lover; and answers to what we call, a foppish Coxcomb, a Prig.* Ex.

Je veux qu'au discours des Muguets, elle ferme l'Oreille. *Mol. Ec. des Mar. A. 1. S. 1.*
I would have her turn a deaf Ear to the common Place Addresses of a Coxcomb.

172 Une Rose, a Rose. *In the figurative Mr. Richelet gives us these.* Ex.

Il est couché sur des Roses, *i. e.*

He lies on a bed of Roses, or at his Ease.

Après les Epines on cueille les Roses, *i. e.*

Profit is the Reward of our Labour, &c.

And in a low Stile,

Il n'y a point de Rose qui ne devienne grate-cul.

That is to say, All Beauties are subject to decay.

Choses qui ont du rapport au Jardinage.

Things relating to Gard'ning.

une Allée, un	}	<i>a Walk or Alley</i>
promenoir		
un Appui		<i>a Prop or Support</i>
un Berceau		<i>a Bower or Arbour</i>
un Bocage, ou	}	<i>a Grove</i>
Bosquet		
un Boulingrin		<i>a Bowling-green</i>
un Bourgeon		<i>a Bud</i>
173 un Cabinet de	}	<i>a Summer-house</i>
Jardin		
un Carreau, une	}	<i>a Bed, or garden-plant</i>
planche, une		
Couche de Jar-		
din		
un Echalas		<i>a Vine-prop</i>
174 une Fontaine		<i>a Fountain</i>

un Jardin potager	<i>a Kitchen Garden</i>
un Jardin à fleurs	<i>a Flower Garden</i>
un Jet d'eau	<i>a Water Spout</i>
une Melonnière	<i>a Melon Bed</i>
de la Mouffe	<i>Moss</i>
un Parterre de gazon	} <i>a Turf Plat</i>
une Pepinière	
un Provin	<i>a Nursery</i>
un Rateau	<i>a Laver</i>
un Rouleau	<i>a Rake</i>
une Serpe	<i>a Rowler</i>
un Tapis verd	<i>a Pruning-book</i>
une Treille	<i>a Grass-plat</i>
175 une Vigne	<i>a Wall-vine</i>
un Vignoble	<i>a Vine</i>
un Verger	<i>a Vineyard</i>
	<i>an Orchard.</i>

173 un Cabinet, *a Summer-house, or arbor.* Ri-
chelet. Ex.

Les petits Cabinets, les Bois et les Ruëllles,
Sont propres aux Larcins que l'on fait sur les
Belles.

*Arbors, Bed-chambers and the Grove,
Favour the pleasing Thefts of Love.*

174 Fontaine, *a Fountain.* Of a Person bealtry
and seeming to grow young again, they say. Ri-
chelet.

Ce Vielliard est allé à la Fontaine de Jou-
vence. *We say,*
That old Fellow has been at the Mill to be
ground, a low English Expression.

175 *Vigne, a Vine. Is used in several figurative and proverbial Expressions. Richelet. Ex.*

Après nous fasse les Vignes qui voudra. That is to say,

When we are dead and gone, let them that come after shift for themselves.

Ce sont les Vignes de la Courtille, belle Montre et peu de Rapport.

Is applied to, Things of a promising Appearance, but of no Value.

Il a mis le pied dans la Vigne du Seigneur.

He has been in the Vineyard of the Lord, i. e.

He has drunk his fill,

And un Jean de Vignes, is a Clod-hopper, a stupid Fellow.

Des Fruits et des Arbres fruitiers.

Of Fruits and Fruit-Trees.

176 Un Arbre	a Tree
un Arbre en plein } air	a Standard-tree
un Arbre nain	a dwarf
un Arbrisseau	a Shrub
un Abricot	an Apricock
un Abricotier	an Apricock-tree
une Amande	an Almond
un Amandier	an Almond-tree
des Bigarreaux	Hard Cherries
un Bigarrotier	a Hard-cherry-tree
une Cerise	a Cherry

un

un Cerifier	<i>a Cherry-tree</i>
une Chataigne	<i>a Chestnut</i>
un Chataignier	<i>a Chestnut-tree</i>
177 des Marrons	<i>Spanish Chestnuts</i>
un Chene, un Gland }	<i>an Oak, an Acorn</i>
un Citron	<i>a Lemon</i>
un Citronnier	<i>a Lemon-tree</i>
un Coing	<i>a Quince</i>
un Coignier	<i>a Quince-tree</i>
un Coudrier	<i>a Filbert-tree</i>
une Aveline	<i>a Filberd</i>
une Date	<i>a Date</i>
l'Epine vinette	<i>a Raspberry-bush</i>
un Espalier	<i>a Wall-tree</i>
une Figue	<i>a Fig</i>
un Fignier	<i>a Fig-tree</i>
une Fraise	<i>a Strawberry</i>
un Frasier	<i>a Strawberry Plant</i>
une Framboise	<i>a Raspberry</i>
un Framboisier	<i>a Raspberry-bush</i>
du Fruit meur	<i>Ripe Fruit</i>
une Grenade	<i>a Pomgranate</i>
un Grenadier	<i>a Pomgranate-tree</i>
une Groseille	<i>a Gooseberry</i>
une Groseille de Corinthe }	<i>a Currant</i>
un Groselier	<i>a Gooseberry or Currant bush</i>
un Limon	<i>a Citron</i>
un Limonier	<i>a Citron-tree</i>
une Meure	<i>a Mulberry</i>
un Meurier	<i>a Mulberry-tree</i>

	des Meures de } Ronce	<i>Blackberries</i>
178	des Nefles un Neflier des Noix des Cerneaux un Noyer une Noisette un Noisetier une Olive un Olivier	<i>Medlars</i> <i>a Medlar tree</i> <i>Walnuts</i> <i>Walnut Kernels</i> <i>a Walnut-tree</i> <i>a Hasel-nut</i> <i>a Hasel-nut-tree</i> <i>an Olive</i> <i>an Olive-tree</i>
179	une Orange un Oranger	<i>an Orange</i> <i>an Orange-tree</i>
180	Palmier un Pavie une Peche un Pecher une Poire un Poirier une Pomme un Pommier un Raisin un Raisin de Co- rinthe une Vigne	<i>a Palm-tree</i> <i>a Nectarin</i> <i>a Peach</i> <i>a Peach-tree</i> <i>a Pear</i> <i>a Pear-tree</i> <i>an Apple</i> <i>an Apple-tree</i> <i>a Vine Grape</i> <i>a Currand Grape</i> <i>a Vine</i>

Arbres qui ne portent point de Fruit.

Trees not bearing Fruit.

181	Un Bouis le Bouleau	<i>a Box-tree</i> <i>the Birch-tree</i>
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le Cedre	<i>the Cedar-tree</i>
le Charme	<i>Yoke Elm</i>
un Erable	<i>a Maple-tree</i>
un Frene	<i>an Ash-tree</i>
du Genet	<i>Broom</i>
un Liège	<i>a Cork-tree</i>
un Orme ou Or- meau }	<i>an Elm</i>
un Peuplier	<i>a Poplar</i>
un Sapin	<i>a Fir-tree</i>
un Saule	<i>a Willow</i>
un Sycamore	<i>a Sycamore</i>
un Tremble	<i>an Aspin-tree</i>

Choses qui ont du Rapport aux Fruits.

Things relating to Fruits and Trees.

L'Amande	}	<i>the Kernel of a Cherry or Peach, &c.</i>
d'une Cerise		
d'une Pêche, &c.		
182 une Branche		<i>a Branch</i>
un Bouton		<i>a Bud</i>
la Chaire d'une Poire }	}	<i>the Pulp of a Pear</i>
la Coque d'une Noix }		
l'Ecorce d'un Arbre }	}	<i>the Bark of a Tree</i>
l'Ecorce d'une Grenade }		

une Feuille	<i>a Leaf</i>
la Fleur	<i>the Bloom, or Blossom</i>
une Grene un Pepin	<i>a Seed, or Grain</i>
une Greffe	<i>a Graft</i>
un Jet	<i>a Shoot</i>
le Noyau d'un Abricot,	<i>an Apricock Stone</i>
la Peau, la Pelure,	<i>the Skin, the Rind</i>
les Pepins des Raisins,	<i>the Stones of Grapes</i>
la Queüe d'une Pomme,	<i>the Stalk of an Apple</i>
la Racine d'un Arbre,	<i>the Root of a Tree</i>
un Rameau,	<i>a Bough with Leaves</i>
un Rejeton,	<i>a young Sprig, or Sucker</i>
la Robe des Amandes,	<i>the Coat of Almonds</i>
le Trognon d'une Pomme,	<i>the Core of an Apple</i>
le Tronc d'un Arbre,	<i>the Trunk of a Tree</i>
une Verge, une Houffine,	<i>a Twig, or Switch</i>

176 Un Arbre, *a Tree the French say*

Se tenir au gros de l'Arbre, i. e.

To adhere to the strongest Side, or according to our Idioms, To be Vicar of Bray.

177 des Marrons, *is a large Sort, called Spanish Chestnuts, des Marrons, are also curled Locks behind the Ears. Ex.*

Elle a des Marrons aux Oreilles,

She has curled Locks in her Pole.

178 des Neffles, *signify also Triffles, and 'tis used for Things that are despicable. Richelet. Ex.*

O Cité de Neffles (St. Aman, i. e.

O mean and despicable Town or City.

Cela me coute de bon Argent, Je ne l'ai pas en pour des Neffles,

It cost me good Money, I did not buy it for a Song.

Avec

Avec le Tems et la Paille, les Neffles meurissent,

Signifying, that Time and Patience overcome all Things.

179 Une Orange douce, a China Orange; and une Orange aigre, is a Civil Orange, whence comes de l'Orangeade, Sherbet made of Oranges. Ex.

J'aime l'Orangeade, elle est rafraichissante, I love Orange Sherbet, it is cooling.

N B. *That Sherbet made of Lemons, the French call Limonade; and Punch, they call Limonade à l'Angloise. Ex.*

La Limonade à l'Angloise rejouit le Coeur, Punch cheers the Heart.

180 Un Palmier, a Palm-Tree, bears its Blossoms in Clusters like Grapes, hence 'tis said in the Psalms.

Le Juste fleurira comme le Palmier, Ps. xcii. The Righteous shall flourish as the Palm-Tree.

181 Bouis, Box in a figurative Sense, the French say.

Donner le Bouis, which signifies To put a Gloss upon a Thing; also, to mitigate the matter.

182 Branche, a Branch figuratively, Richelet. Ex. Sauter de branche en branche, signifies,

To run at random from one Subject to another.

Il est comme l'Oiseau sur la Branche, i. e.

He is uncertain, or wavering, or has no fix'd Abode.

Principaux Officiers, et Domestiques, appartenants au Roy d'*Angleterre*.

Le Grand Aumonier, le Sous Aumonier
 l'Aide de la Cave
 l'Aide de la Paneterie
 l'Aide du Garde Vaisfelle
 le Bibliotequaire
 le grand Chambellan, le vice Chambellan
 le Chef de la Paneterie
 le Chef de la Cave
 le Chef de la grande Depense
 le Chef de l'Office des Chandelles
 le Chef du Garde manger
 le Chirurgien du Roy
 le Chirurgien de la Maison
 le Clerc de la Table Verte, ou
 un Commis des Requetes de l'Hotel }
 le Clerc de la Boulangerie
 le Clerc de l'Office des Epices
 le premier Clerc de Cuisine ou d'Office
 le Comptrolleur des Batimens
 le Comptrolleur de la Maison
 le Comptrolleur de la Patisserie
 le Comptrolleur de l'Office de la Volaille
 le Concierge, un Chapelain
 le Clerc de la Chapelle
 le Doyen de la Chapelle
 le Sous Doyen
 un Echanfon un Ecuyer
 l'Ecuyer de la Bouche

Principal Officers, and Servants, belonging to the King of England.

*The great Almoner, the sub Almoner
the Yeoman of the Cellar
the Yeoman of the Pantry
the Yeoman of the Ewry
the Library Keeper
the Lord Chamberlain, the Vice Chamberlain
the Gentleman of the Pantry
the Serjeant of the Celler
the Gentleman of the great Buttery
the Serjeant of the Chandlery
the Serjeant of the Larder
the King's Serjeant Surgeon
the Surgeon of the Household
a Clerk of the Board of Green-Cloth
the Clerk of the Bakehouse
the Clerk of the Spicery
the chief Clerk of the Kitchen
the Comptroller of the Works
the Comptroller of the Household
the Clerk of the Pastry
the Clerk of the Poultry
the House-keeper, a Chapain
the Clerk of the Closet
the Dean of his Majesty's Chapel
the Sub Dean
a Cup Bearer, an Equerry
the Yeoman of the Mouth*

- un Ecuyer de Cuisine un Cuisinier
- un Ecuyer de la Chambre de Presence
- un Ecuyer ou Huissier de la Chambre privée
- un Ecuyer trenchant
- un Ecuyer du Corps
- un Fauconnier, le grand Fauconnier
- le Maitre des Faucons et des Oiseaux
- le Grand Ecuyer ou Monsieur le Grand
- Monsieur le premier
- le Grand Maitre de la Maison
- le Garde Vaisselle
- un Garçon du Garde Vaisselle
- un Garçon Cuisinier
- un Gentilhomme ordinaire de la Chambre privée
- ou Gentilhomme de la Chambre du Lit.
- le premier Gentilhomme de la Chambre du Lit.
- un Valet de la Chambre du Lit.
- un Page de la Chambre du Lit.
- un Gentilhomme de la Cave
- le Garde des Joyaux
- le Garde du petit Seau
- un Gentilhomme Pensionnaire, au à bec de Corbin
- l'Huissier du Cabinet
- l'Huissier du Cabinet des Armes
- l'Huissier du Cabinet des Peintures
- l'Huissier de la Galerie
- l'Intendant des Batimens
- l'Intendant de la Chambre
- l'Intendant des Ecuries
- l'Intendant des Menus plaisirs
- le Maitre d'hotel du Roy
- le Maitre Clerc Comptrolleur
- le Maitre Confisseur

the Yeoman of the Kitchen
a Gentleman Usher of the presence Chamber
a Gentleman Usher of the privy Chamber
a Carver or Server
an Esquire of the Body
a Falconer, the master Falconer
the Serjeant of the Hawks
the Master of the Horse
the first Gentleman of the Horse
the Lord Steward of the Household
the Gentleman of the Ewry
the Groom of the Ewry
a Groom of the Kitchen
a Gentleman of the privy Chamber in ordinary
a Gentleman of the Bed Chamber
the Groom of the Stool, or the first Gentleman of the
Bed Chamber }

a Groom of the Bed Chamber
a Page of the back Stairs
a Gentleman of the Cellar
the Master of the Jewelhouse
the Lord privy Seal
a Gentleman Pensioner
the Closet Keeper
the Keeper of the private Armory
the Keeper of the King's Pictures
a Gallery Keeper
the Surveyor General of the Works
the Surveyor of the Chamber and Dresser
the Surveyor of the Stables
the Master of the Revels
the Master of the King's Household
the first Clerk Comptroller
the Yeoman of the Confectionary

- un Garçon Confisseur
- le Maître Cuifinier, ou le premier Ecuyer de }
Cuisine }
- le Maître des Ceremonies
- le Maître de la Garderobe
- le Maître de la grande Garderobe
- un Garçon de la Garderobe
- un Valet de la Garderobe
- le Garde Meuble
- le Maître de la Musique
- le Garde des Instrumens
- le grand Maître des Eaux et Forets
- les Medecins du Roy
- un Messager ordinaire, ou un Courier du Cabinet
- le Notaire public
- un Page d'honneur
- un Page de la Chambre de Presence
- le premier Peintre du Roy
- le premier Portier
- le Portier de la grand 'Chambre
- un Pourvoyeur
- un Pourfuiuant d'Armes
- un Roy d'Armes, un Heraut
- un Secretaire d'Etat
- le Secretaire du Cachet
- la Table Verte, ou les Requetes de l'hotel
- le Tresorier de la Maison
- le Tresorier des Menus
- le Tresorir de l'ordinaire et de l'extraordinaire }
des Guerres }
- un Valet de la Chambre privée
- un Valet de la Grand 'Chambre
- un Valet de pied, ou un Laquais.

a Groom of the Confectionary

the Master Cook

the Master of the Ceremonies

the Master of the Robes

the Master of the great Wardrobe

a Page of the travelling Wardrobe

a Groom of the Wardrobe

the Keeper of the Wardrobe

the Master of the Musick

the Instrument Keeper

the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre

the King's Physicians

a Messenger in ordinary

the Publick Notary

a Page of Honour

a Page of the presence Chamber

the King's Serjeant Painter

the Serjeant Porter

the Groom Porter

a Purveyor

a Poursuivant at Arms

a King of Arms, a Herald

a Secretary of State

the Clerk of the Signet

the Board of Green Cloth

the Cofferer of the Household

the Keeper of the privy Seal

the Paymaster of his Majesty's Forces

a Groom of the privy Chamber

a Groom of the great Chamber

a Footman or a Lacquey

D'une Eglise et des Dignitees Spirituelles.

Of a Church and Spiritual Dignities.

183 Un Abbé		<i>an Abbot</i>
un Abeffe		<i>an Abbess</i>
une Abbaye		<i>an Abbey</i>
un Ancien		<i>an Elder</i>
un Archeveque		<i>an Archbishop</i>
des Aumones		<i>Alms</i>
l'Autel		<i>the Altar</i>
le Batême		<i>Baptism</i>
le Bedeau on	}	<i>a Beadle</i>
Chasse Chien		
le Bedeau ou	}	<i>a Verger</i>
Porte verge		
la Bible		<i>the Bible</i>
une Biere, un	}	<i>a Coffin</i>
Cercueil		
un Cardinal		<i>a Cardinal</i>
un Chanoine		<i>a Canon</i>
la Chaire		<i>the Pulpit</i>
une Chapelle		<i>a Chapel</i>
un Chapitre		<i>a Chapter</i>
une Cloche		<i>a Bell</i>
le Clocher		<i>the Steeple</i>
le Carillon		<i>the Chimes</i>
un Cimetiere		<i>a Church-yard</i>
le Curé,		<i>the Minister or Curate</i>
un Diacre		<i>a Deacon</i>

	le Doyen		<i>a Dean</i>
	le Drap mortuaire		<i>the Pall</i>
	une Eglise		<i>a Church</i>
	la nef de l'Eglise		<i>the Body of the Church</i>
	les ailes d'une } Eglise		<i>the Isles of a Church</i>
	les Enfans de Chœur		<i>the singing Boys and Girls</i>
184	un Encensoir, ou } une Cassolette		<i>a Censer, or perfuming pan</i>
	l'Evangile		<i>the Gospel</i>
	un Eveque		<i>a Bishop</i>
	un Enterrement		<i>a Burial</i>
	des Funerailles		<i>a Funeral</i>
	les Fonts		<i>the Font</i>
	une Fosse		<i>a Grave</i>
	un Fossoyeur		<i>a Grave-digger</i>
185	un Hermite		<i>an Hermit</i>
186	une Haire		<i>a penitential Shirt</i>
	une Horloge		<i>a Clock</i>
	un Lecteur		<i>a Reader</i>
	le Lutrin		<i>the reading Desk</i>
	un Marguillier		<i>a Church-warden</i>
	un Ministre		<i>a Minister</i>
187	un Moine		<i>a Monk</i>
188	une None ou Re- } ligieuse		<i>a Nun</i>
	une Nonain ou } Nonet.e		<i>a young Nun or Novice, or newly profess'd</i>
	les Obseques		<i>the funeral Rites</i>
	une Oraison funebre		<i>a funeral Sermon</i>
	les Orgues		<i>the Organs</i>
	les flutes des Or- } gues		<i>the Pipes</i>
	le Pape		<i>the Pope</i>

189	un Pelerin	<i>a Pilgrim</i>
	un Prebendier	<i>a Prebend</i>
	un Prelat	<i>a Prelate</i>
	un Prê.re	<i>a Priest</i>
	un Primat	<i>a Primate</i>
	une Priere	<i>a Prayer</i>
	un Pſeume	<i>a Psalm</i>
	un Recteur	<i>a Rector</i>
190	un Reliquaire une } Chasse }	<i>a Shrine</i>
	le Revestiaire, la } Sacristie }	<i>the Vestry</i>
	le Sacristain	<i>the Sexton</i>
	un Sacrement	<i>a Sacrament</i>
	la Sainte Cène	<i>the Lord's Supper</i>
	le Sanctuaire	<i>the Sanctuary</i>
	un Sermon un } Prêche }	<i>a Sermon</i>
	un Surplis	<i>a Surplice</i>
191	un Sepulchre	<i>a Sepulcher</i>
192	un Tombeau	<i>a Tomb</i>
	un Temple	<i>a Temple</i>
	le Trone	<i>the throne</i>
	un Verset	<i>a Verse</i>
	un Vicaire	<i>a Vicar</i>
	une Voute	<i>a Vault</i>

183 Un Abbé, *an Abbot, the most general Character of them we find in Richelet thus.*

Les Abbez sont les passe volans de la Galanterie, et il n'y a rien de plus à la mode qu'un Abbé.

Abbots are meer gallanting Shittle-cocks, and none dress up more to the Pink of the Mode than they do.

Cest un Surtout de Bagatelles,
Un Tiffu de Chançons nouvelles,
Un petit Coquet tout plaisant
Qui scait du Coin de l'ongle ouvrir sa Tabatiere;
Careffer son petit Colet,
Tourner son Castor de maniere,
Qui fasse toujours le Godet.

He's a very Trifle, who places all Merit in the being Master of new Songs, in the genteel Rap of a Snuff-box, in the being a ridiculous male Coquet, in the stroaking his Band, and the fixing his Beaver to give him the Air of an arch Wag.

184 Un Encensoir, ou une Casolette, a Censor or perfuming Pan; the latter we find used in a jocular Sense; in *Gil Blas* thus.

Lorsque d'une fenetre on me coiffa d'une Casolette qui ne chatouilloit point l'odorat.

When from a Window I was crown'd with a perfuming pot, which had no very agreeable Flavour.

For the former, vide de l'Encens.

185 Un Hermite, an Hermit: Un Homme retiré et Solitaire, a Man retired from the World, and leading a solitary Life, or a religious Life.

Quand le Diable fut vieux il se fit Hermite,

When the Devil grew Old, he turn'd Hermit.

186 Haire, pronounce Hére, is a hair Shirt, which some religious Orders wear next their Skin for Pennance, Ex.

Les Chartreux portent perpetuellement la Haire.

The Carthusian Monks wear always a hair Shirt.

187 Un Moine, a Monk or Fryar. The Word is generally taken in an ill Sense, as Mr. Richelet gives us for Ex.

C'est un Moine, *he is a Monk, i. e. all that's bad.*

Sentir le Moine, *to have a fusty Smell.*

Fou qui se fie a un Moine.

He's a Fool who trusts to a Fryar.

But when designed to be taken in a good Sense, they say, Religieux instead of Moine.

188 None, Nonain, Nonette, *are terms only used in a jocular Stile. Ex.*

La pauvre Nonain (ou Nonette) baissoit les yeux la Font.

The poor Girl was dash'd.

Dans un Convent de Nones frequentoit

Un Jouvenceau, friand de ces Oiseaux la font.

Among giggling young Nuns, there was often a Youth,

Who for such dainty Morsels had a sweet Tooth.

189 Pelerin, Pelerine, *are also used in a comic and figurative Stile, either in a good or ill Sense. In a good Sense, they signify a brisk lively Person, one who is no Fool. In an ill Sense, they signify a dangerous Person or wicked Liver. Ex.*

C'est un bon Pelerin, *he is a brisk Spark.*

(And in an ill Sense) he is a canary Bird.

C'est une jolie Pelerine, *she's a smart Girl.*

C'est un vieux Pelerin, *he's a sly old Fox.*

Je connois la Pelerine il y a long tems.

I know the cunning Gipsy of old.

190 Un Reliquaire, ou une Chasse, *a Shrine, which contains the Bones and Relicks of a Saint.*

'Twas formerly called, La Fierce, from the Latin, Feretum, and is now in Use when speaking of the Shrine

Shrine of St. Roman, formerly Archbishop of Roan, in whose Favour a Pardon is granted to a Criminal on that Day his Shrine is carried thro' the City; and by way of upbraiding a Man, they say,

Il a levé la Fierce. Signifying,

He has committed some Crime deserving Death.

The Story is, That in former Days, a Dragon had committed Abundance of Mischief about Roan, St. Roman the then Archbishop of that Place overcame it, with no other Weapon but his Surplice and Scarfe; the latter he put about the Neck of the Beast, which suffer'd it self to be led and brought into the City, where it was publickly burnt. He delivered it to a Criminal guilty of Murder, to be led by him. And on Account of that Miracle, every succeeding Archbishop of Roan, has the Privilege of freeing a Criminal guilty of Murder, on that Day St. Roman's Shrine is carried in Procession about the City, which is done every Year on Ascension-Day.

The Story is in Mess. Les Jesuites de Trevoux's Dictionary.

191 *Sepulchre, a Sepulcher or Tomb, is not so much used as Tombeau, except in speaking of our Saviour's Burial-place, and of some of the ancient Tombs. Mess. de Trevoux. Ex.*

You'll find in St. Matthew, C. 27.

'Tis also used in a figurative Stile, thus,

Ce sont des Sepulchres blanchis,

They are painted Sepulchres, that is to say,

They are Hypocrites, false Devotes.

192 *Tombeau, signifies a Tomb, Burial-place or Monument. Ex.*

L'Abbaye de Westminster est le Tombeau des Rois et des Reines d'Angleterre.

Westminster-Abbey is the Burial-place for the Kings and Queens of England.

Et l'on y voit de superbes Tombeaux des Grands.

And there may be seen magnificent Monuments of great Men; it signifies also Field-bed.

Des Dignités Temporelles.

Of Temporal Dignities.

	Un Ambassadeur	<i>an Ambassador</i>
	une Ambassadrice	<i>an Embassadress</i>
	un Advocat	<i>a Lawyer or Counsellor</i>
	un Baron, une } Baronne	<i>a Baron, a Baronefs</i>
	le Chancelier	<i>the Chancellor</i>
	un Chevalier	<i>a Knight</i>
	un Clerc	<i>a Clerk</i>
	un Comte	<i>an Earl or Count</i>
	une Comtesse	<i>a Countess</i>
	un Conseiller	<i>a Serjeant at Law or Counsellor</i>
	le Dauphin	<i>the Dauphin of France</i>
193	une Dame	<i>a Lady</i>
194	une Damaoiselle	<i>a Gentlewoman</i>
	un Duc, une Du- } chesse	<i>a Duke a dutchess</i>
195	un Archiduc	<i>an Archduke</i>
	une Archiduchesse	<i>an Archdutchess</i>

	un Echevin	<i>an Alderman</i>
	un Ecuyer	<i>a Squire</i>
	un Empereur	<i>an Emperor</i>
	une Imperatrice	<i>an Empress</i>
	un Favori	<i>a King's Favourite</i>
	une Favorite	<i>a female Favourite</i>
	le Garde des Sceaux	<i>the Lord-Keeper</i>
196	un Gentilhomme	<i>a Gentleman</i>
	un Gouverneur	<i>a Governor</i>
	une Gouvernante	<i>a Governess</i>
	un Greffier	<i>a Register</i>
	l'Huissier	<i>the Crier of a Court</i>
	l'Infante	<i>the Infanta of Spain</i>
	le Juge mage, on	<i>the Lord Chief Justice</i>
	le Chef de Justice	
	un Juge de Paix,	<i>a Justice of Peace</i>
	ou Commis-	
	saire du quartier	
	un Jurat	<i>a Jurator</i>
	un Maire	<i>a Mayor</i>
	un Marquis	<i>a Marquess</i>
	une Marquise	<i>a Marchioness</i>
	un Ministre d'Etat	<i>a Minister of State</i>
	un Notaire	<i>a Scrivener or Notary</i>
	l'Orateur ou le	<i>the Speaker</i>
	President	
	un Prince	<i>a Prince</i>
	le Prince de Gales	<i>the Prince of Wales</i>
	la Princesse	<i>the Princess</i>
	un Procureur	<i>an Attorney</i>
	un Roi, un Reine	<i>a King a Queen</i>
197	un Seigneur	<i>a Lord</i>

un Secretaire d'Etat	}	<i>a Secretary of State</i>
un Serjeant		<i>a Serjeant or Bailey</i>
198 Sire		<i>Sovereign, Sir</i>
199 Sieur		<i>Sir (generally said)</i>
200 Monsieur		<i>Sir, Mr. or Master</i>
201 Madame		<i>Madam</i>
	}	<i>Mistress, it is a Term for</i>
		<i>unmarried Females, tho'</i>
202 Mademoiselle	}	<i>of the first Quality, and</i>
		<i>answers to both our</i>
	}	<i>Mrs. and Miss; to</i>
		<i>mean People, tho' mar-</i>
	}	<i>ried, it is Mrs.</i>
		<i>the Parliament</i>
le Parlement		
la Chambre haute	}	<i>the House of Lords</i>
ou la Chambre des Seigneurs		
la Chambre basse	}	<i>the House of Commons</i>
ou la Chambre des Communes		
le Geolier		<i>the Jail-keeper</i>
le Guichetier		<i>the Turnkey</i>
le Bourreau, ou	}	<i>the Hangman or the Fi-</i>
l'Executeur de		
la haute Me-	}	<i>nisher of the Law.</i>
decine. ou le		
Maitre des	}	
hautes Oeu-		
vres	}	

The following Explanations of Titles and Dignities, are taken, Part from Mess. *de Trevoux*, and Part from *Richelet* Dictionaries, and others.

193 Une Dame, a Lady or Dame, Title belonging to female Gentry, particularly to a married Woman of Quality. Ex.

C'est la Dame du Village,
She's the Lady of the Mannor.

C'est une Dame damée, i. e.

She's a topping Dame, or of tip-top Quality.

This Title is also given by way of Civility to inferior Persons, adding their Sirname. Ex.

Dame Barbe faites moi ce plaisir Jevous prie,
Dame Barbe, pray do me that Favour.

Dame! is sometimes an Interjection of Surprise or Wonder, and may be turn'd thus. Ex.

Dame! Je nentends pas le Latin. Mol.

I understand Latin! not I forsooth.

194 Une Demoiselle, signifies, a young Lady, Gentlewoman or Mistress. Title belonging to an unmarried Woman of Quality.

Elle est bien Demoiselle, i. e.

She is a Gentlewoman born.

Une Demoiselle, is also the Name of an Insect call'd a Lady-bird.

195 Un Archiduc, an Archduke. Note, That Archi, is a Word never used alone, but being joined to another Word, has the Force of a Superlative, which admits of several Interpretations. Thus,

Un Archivilain, a sordid Villain, said of a Miser.

Un Archidevot, a false Devote, a Hypocrite.

Un Archipedant, a meer Pedant, a meer Smatterer.

Un Archifou, an arrant Fool, and

C'est un Archiduc, he's a Rumbuke.

196 Un Gentilhomme. *The Word signifies Noble by Extraction, also a generous Man, as the Latins call a Gentleman.* Ex.

Il est Gentilhomme comme le Roi,

He is as noble (for as generous) as the King.

We find some where, I believe, in Don Quixote, these Words,

Je suis de race de vieux Chrétiens, ou il n'y a aucun mélange de sang Maure ou Juif, Gentilhomme comme le Roi, et un peu plus.

I am descended from old Christian Ancestors, in whom there is not any Mixture of Moors, or Jewish Blood, as much a Gentleman as the King, and somewhat more. Spanish Rodomontade.

This Title is also given to inferior Persons appearing and behaving like Gentlemen; some of them are better deserving the Title. Whence comes,

Gentilhommerie, *sub. fem. signifying, the Title Prerogative or Quality of a Gentleman, i. e. his Gentility.*

Mettez un peu votre Gentilhommerie à part
Mol.

Lay aside your Quality for a while.

197 Un Seigneur, a Lord, un Seigneur François, a French Lord; and for an English Lord, the French corruptly say, un Milord Anglois.

The Lord High-Admiral,

is, Monseigneur l'Amiral.

198 Sire! Sovereign, Sir! Dread Sir! Or your Majesty. *A Title belonging to the King only, and signifies, Seigneur, Lord, and also Father of his Country.*

199 *Sieur, a Word of one Syllable. Is a diminutive of Monsieur, Mr. 'Tis best used modestly speaking of ones self, as Mr. D'Ablancourt said, for Ex.*

Traductions du *Sieur D'Ablancourt,*
D'Ablancourt's Translations (not Monsieur)

200 *Monsieur, Sir, this Title belongs properly to the second Son of France, or the King's Brother, also to a Gentleman; and taken absolutely, it signifies the Master of the House or Family. Ex.*

Monsieur est il au logis?

Is the Gentleman at Home?

Monsieur, Sir or Mr. a Term of Civility. 'Tis also used sometimes by way of Ridicule, or when one is in a Passion. Ex.

Ce n'est pas ce que je vous dis Monsieur le Sot.

'Tis not what I said to you Mr. Simpleton.

Monsieur, Master, is made a Diminutive, by adding petit, little, in speaking to a Child; or changing Monsieur to Maitre, speaking to a Person of the lowest Degree. Ex.

Voila un joli petit Monsieur.

There's a pretty little Master.

Maitre Henry, prenez ces Souliers et mettez y des bouts.

Master Harry, take these Shoes, and heel-piece 'em.

201 *Madam, Madam, signifying, my Dame or Sovereign Lady. This Title is used speaking to the Queen; and signifying, Madam or my Lady, is used speaking to the Wives of noble Men, and other Gentry, and also to those of an inferior Rank, appearing somewhat above the common.*

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202 Mademoiselle, *signifying Mistress or Miss, is used when speaking to young Ladies unmarried. These Titles are also given by way of Civility, to Persons of an inferior Rank.*

N. B. *That some Paris Cits, and country Persons, affecting to speak finer than the Courtiers, say Mamzelle for Mademoiselle, but they are not to be imitated.*

Note also, That the Wives of many of the above male Dignities are called after their Husbands thus,

Madame l'Amirale, for an Admiral's Lady.

Madame la Chanceliere, for a Chancellor's Lady.

Madame la Conseillere, for a Counsellor's Lady.

And for Persons of the lowest Rank, they put no Title. Ex.

La Serjeante, the Baili's Wife.

La Geolier, the Jail-keeper's Wife.

La Bourrelle, Jack-catch's Wife.

Des Arts, des Sciences, des Professions, et de ceux qui les professent.

Of Arts, Sciences, Professions, and those who profess them.

	Un Art liberal	<i>a liberal Art</i>
	un Art mechanique	<i>a mechanick Art</i>
203	P'Art de faire des } armes	<i>Fencing</i>
	un Maitred'Armes	<i>a Fencing-master</i>
204	P'Art de monter } à Cheval	<i>Riding</i>

un Maître à mon- ter à Cheval,	}	<i>a Riding-master</i>
un Ecuyer		
l'Architecture		<i>Architecture</i>
un Architecte		<i>an Architect</i>
un Arithmétique		<i>an Arithmetician</i>
un l'Algebre		<i>Algebra</i>
un Apoticaire		<i>an Apothecary</i>
un Apprenti, une	}	<i>a Prentice</i>
Apprentisse		
des Armes		<i>Weapons</i>
un Armurier		<i>an Armourer</i>
l'Arpentage		<i>Surveying</i>
un Arpentier		<i>a Surveyor</i>
l'Astrologie		<i>Astrology</i>
un Astrologue		<i>an Astrologer</i>
l'Astronomie		<i>Astronomy</i>
un Astronome		<i>an Astronomer</i>
un Barbier		<i>a Barber</i>
un Batelier		<i>a Waterman</i>
un Bonnetier		<i>a Capmaker</i>
un Boucher		<i>a Butcher</i>
un Boulanger		<i>a Baker</i>
un Boutonnier		<i>a Buttonmaker</i>
un Bourgeois		<i>a Citizen</i>
un Brasseur		<i>a Brewer</i>
un Briquetier		<i>a Brickmaker</i>
205 un Brodeur		<i>an Embroider</i>
un Bateleur		<i>a Mountebank</i>
ou Charlatan		<i>a Quack</i>
un Cabaretier		<i>a Vintner</i>
une Cabaretiere		<i>an Alewife</i>
un Cardeur		<i>a Carder</i>
un Chapelier		<i>a Hatter</i>

un Marchand de } Chapeaux }	<i>a Haberdasher of Hats</i>
206 une Charbonnier	<i>a Coalman</i>
un Charpentier	<i>a Carpenter</i>
un Chandelier	<i>a Tallow-chandler</i>
un Cirier	<i>a Wax-chandler</i>
la Chimie	<i>Chymistry</i>
un Chimiste	<i>a Chymist</i>
la Chirurgie	<i>Surgery</i>
un Chirurgien	<i>a Surgeon</i>
la Chronologie	<i>Chronology</i>
un Chronologiste	<i>a Chronologist</i>
un Colporteur	<i>a Hawker</i>
207 un Cofretier	<i>a Trunk-maker</i>
un Comedien	<i>a Stage-player</i>
un Commissaire } de la Halle } des Draps }	<i>a Blackwell-hall Factor</i>
un Confiturier	<i>a Confectioner</i>
un Cordonnier	<i>a Shoemaker</i>
un Cordier	<i>a Ropemaker</i>
un Coutelier	<i>a Cutler</i>
une Coiffeuse	<i>a Milliner</i>
une Couturiere, } ou une Lin- } gere }	<i>a Seamstress</i>

Un Chimiste, pronounce un Shimist, a Chymist, but un Alchimiste, pronounce un Alkimiste, an Alchymist. Ex.

C'est un Alchimiste qui par les Illusions de son Art entretient les Esperances trompeuses d'un Curieux. St. Evrem.

He's a Tresmagistical Philosopher, who by the Illusions of his Profession, gives groundless Hopes to the Inquisitive.

une

une Couturiere,	}	<i>a Mantua-maker</i>
ou une faiseuse		
de Manteaux		
un Courtier		<i>a Change-broker</i>
un Chaudronnier		<i>a Brasier</i>
un Droineur		<i>a Tinker</i>
la Danse		<i>Dancing</i>
un Danseur de	}	<i>a Rope-dancer</i>
Corde		
un Maitre de Danse		<i>a Dancing-master</i>
le Droit		<i>Law</i>
une Ebeniste		<i>a Cabinet-maker</i>
208 un Emouleur, ou	}	<i>a Grinder</i>
ou Gagne petit		
un Epicier		<i>a Grocer</i>
un Epinglier		<i>a Pin-maker</i>
l'Ecriture		<i>Writing</i>
un maitre d'Ecri-	}	<i>a Writing-master</i>
ture		
un maitre d'Ecole		<i>a School-master</i>
un maitre de Lan-	}	<i>a French-master or Mas-</i>
gues		
un Regent		<i>ter of Languages</i>
un Soumaitre		<i>a Latin-master</i>
209 un Entrepreneur		<i>an Usher</i>
les Crieurs d'En-	}	<i>an Undertaker</i>
terrement		
un Foulon		<i>the Undertaker's-men</i>
un Fourbisseur		<i>a Fuller</i>
un Fripier		<i>a Sword-cutler</i>
un Fromager		<i>a Broker for old Cloaths</i>
une Fruitiere		<i>a Cheesemonger</i>
un Ferronier		<i>a Fruiteress</i>
un Forgeron		<i>an Ironmonger</i>
		<i>a Smith</i>

210 un Gadouard	<i>a Gold-finder</i>
un Gantier	<i>a Glover</i>
une Gargote	<i>a petty ordinary</i>
la Geometrie	<i>Geometry</i>
un Geometre	<i>a Geometer</i>
la Geographie	<i>Geography</i>
un Geographe	<i>a Geographer</i>
un Grammairien	<i>a Grammarian</i>
un Graveur	<i>a Graver</i>
un Harnacheur	<i>a Harness-maker</i>
une Herbiere	<i>an Herb-woman</i>
un Historien	<i>an Historian</i>
un Horloger	<i>a Clock or Watch-maker</i>
un Huilier, ou }	<i>an Oilman or Pickler</i>
un Vinaigrier }	<i>Printing and a Printing-</i>
P'Imprimerie }	<i>Office</i>
un Imprimeur	<i>a Printer</i>
un Ingenieur	<i>an Engineer</i>
un Jouaillier	<i>a Jeweller</i>
un Joueur de flute	<i>a Piper</i>
un Joueur de pas- }	<i>a Fugler</i>
se passe }	<i>a Fidler</i>
un Joueur de violon	<i>a Civilian</i>
un Jurisconsulte	<i>the Civil Law</i>
la Jurisprudence	<i>a Bookseller</i>
un Libraire	<i>a Book-binder</i>
un Relieur de Li- }	<i>Logick</i>
vres }	<i>a Logician</i>
la Logique	<i>a Wrestler</i>
un Logicien	<i>a Mason</i>
un Luteur	<i>a Farrier</i>
un Maçon	<i>Mathematicks</i>
un Marechal	
les Matematiques	<i>un</i>

	un Matematicien		<i>a Mathematician</i>
211	un Medecin		<i>a Physician</i>
	la Medecine		<i>Physick</i>
	un Mercier		<i>a Mercer</i>
	un Messager		<i>a Carrier or Messenger</i>
	la Messagerie		<i>the Coach or Carrier's-Inn</i>
	le Bureau de la Messagerie	}	<i>the Office at the Inn</i>
	un Metier		<i>a Trade</i>
	un Meunier		<i>a Miller</i>
	un Monoyeur		<i>a Coiner</i>
	la Musique		<i>Musick</i>
	un Musicien		<i>a Musician</i>
	un Marchand de bas		<i>a Hosiery</i>
	un Marchand de draps	}	<i>a Woollen-draper</i>
212	un Marchand de toile	}	<i>a Linnen-draper</i>
	un Marchand de soye	}	<i>a Silk-mercant</i>
	un Marchand,	}	<i>a Merchant</i>
	un Negociant	}	<i>a Merchant-adventurer</i>
	un Orfevre, ou	}	<i>a Goldsmith or</i>
	un Argentier	}	<i>Silversmith</i>
	un ouvrier		<i>a Workman</i>
213	un Ouvrage	}	<i>a Work, a Piece of Work</i>
214	un Oeuvre	}	
	un Parfumeur		<i>a Perfumer</i>
	un Patisfier		<i>a Pastry-cook</i>
	un Paveur		<i>a Pavier</i>
	un Peintre		<i>a Painter or Limner</i>
	un Pelletier		<i>a Furrier</i>
	un Peaucier		<i>a Skinner</i>
	la Philosophie		<i>Philosophy</i>

	un Philosophe	<i>a Philosopher</i>
	la Physique	<i>Natural Philosophy</i>
	un Physicien	<i>a Natural Philosopher</i>
	la Metaphysique	<i>Metaphysics</i>
	un Metaphysicien	<i>a Metaphysician</i>
	un Pilote	<i>a Pilot</i>
215	un Pirate	<i>a Pirate</i>
	la Poësie	<i>Poetry</i>
	un Poëte	<i>a Poet</i>
	une Poëtesse	<i>a Poetess</i>
	un Poëte comique	<i>a Writer of Comedies</i>
	un Poëte tragique	<i>a Writer of Tragedies</i>
	un Poissonnier	<i>a Fishmonger</i>
	un Potier d'étain	<i>a Pewterer</i>
	un Potier de terre	<i>a Potter</i>
216	un Portefaix ou } Crocheteur	<i>a Street Porter</i>
	un Poulalier	<i>a Poulterer</i>
217	un Quincaillier	} <i>a Toyman</i>
218	un Clincaillier	
219	un Tabletier	
	la Rhétorique	<i>Rhetoric</i>
	un Rhétoricien	<i>a Rhetorician or Professor</i>
	ou un Rheteur	<i>of Eloquence</i>
	un Ravaudeur	<i>a Cloaths Botcher</i>
	une Ravaudeuse	<i>a Stocking Mender</i>
	un Rotisseur	<i>a Roasting Cook</i>
	un Rubanièr ou } passementier	<i>a Ribbon or Lace-weaver</i>
	une faiseuse de } dentelle	<i>a Threadlace-maker</i>
	la Sculpture	<i>Carving</i>
	un Sculpteur	<i>a Carver</i>
	un Statuaire	<i>a Statuary</i>

220 un Savetier	<i>a Cobler</i>
un Sellier	<i>a Sadler</i>
un Tailleur	<i>a Taylor</i>
un Tailleur de } pierre }	<i>a Stone-cutter</i>
un Tanneur, ou } un Corroyeur }	<i>a Tanner</i> <i>or Currier</i>
un Tapissier	<i>an Upholsterer</i>
un Teinturier	<i>a Dyer</i>
la Theologie	<i>Divinity</i>
un Theologien	<i>a Divine</i>
un Tisserand	<i>a Weaver</i>
un Ouvrier en soye	<i>a Silk-weaver</i>
un Tonnelier	<i>a Cooper</i>
un Tourneur	<i>a Turner</i>
un Vanier	<i>a Basket-maker</i>
un Verrier	<i>a Glass-blower or Sellet</i>
un Vitrier	<i>a Glasier</i>

203 L'art de faire des Armes *vide* l'Escrime.

204. L'art de monter a Cheval *vide* Manege.

205 Un Brodeur, *an Embroiderer.* The French say *proverbially to one that romances.*

Autant pour le Brodeur, *i. e.*

So much for that (Lye) tell another.

By the Word Brodeur is meant Bourdeur, an old Word signifying a Lyar.

206 Un Charbonnier, *a Coalman.* The French say,

Le Charbonnier est maitre en sa maison. *Prov. signifying, That a Man's House is his Castle.*

La foi du Charbonnier. *An implicit Faith.*

207 Un Cofretier, un Maletier, is a *Trunk-box, Case or Portmanteau-maker, &c.* As for the Word Bahutier, which we have in some French Grammars, 'tis old.

208 Un Emouleur un Gagne petit. The latter is for such as go about the Streets.

209 Un Entrepreneur, is what we call an Undertaker for Burials here, and is properly an Undertaker for Buildings. But un Crieur, is the Word used in France for an Undertaker of Burials, and his Men are called ses Semonneurs, because they are sent to summon People with Tickets.

210 Un Gadouard, a Gold-finder, otherwise called un Maitre fifi. Otherwise un Maitre de basses Oeuvres, which M. Pasquier defines thus.

Celui qui fait le metier de curer les Latrines.

A Man that empties the Jakes, or House of Office.

Note, That Latrine is an old Word, we must now say, les Lieux.

211 Un Medecin, a Physician; 'tis sometimes said,

C'est un Medecin d'eau douce.

He is a Water-gruel Doctor.

212 Un Marchand de toile, is a Linnen-dra-per.

But a Woman that takes up Linnen and Laces from the Shop-keepers, and hawks the same about from House to House, is called, une Naquette.

213 Ouvrage. Sub. masc. Is a Work performed by a Workman, on the Production of Nature, or of some other Cause, and subsisting after its Performance or Production. Mes. de Trevoux. Ex.

Le Ciel, et la Terre sont des Ouvrages d'une Sageſſe infinie.

Heaven and Earth are the Works of an infinite Wisdom.

L'Or eſt l'Ouvrage de la Nature.

Gold is the Production of Nature.

Le Miel eſt l'Ouvrage des Abeilles.

Honey is from the Labour of Bees.

Note, There's a Difference between les Ouvrages d'Esprit, and les Ouvrages de l'Esprit: The Inventions of Men in Arts and Sciences are called Ouvrages d'Esprit; but the Compositions of Men of Letters in Proſe or Verſe are called Ouvrages de l'Esprit,

214 *Oeuvre is alſo uſed in the Compoſing of Books, and is both maſc. and fem. in the ſing. and fem. only in the plur. as Vaugelas has obſerved. Ex.*

Il a mis un Oeuvre en Lumiere.

He has publiſh'd a Work, Book or Treatiſe.

C'eſt une Oeuvre bien galante.

'Tis a very amorous Piece.

Si les Oeuvres ſerieuſes de Voiture ſont mediocre leur mediocrité eſt louable.

If the moral Works of Voiture are but indifferent, yet they are not without their Beauties.

Oeuvre, ſignifying an Action, is generally fem. but in the figurative; in the proper and figurative together, 'tis more elegantly uſed in the maſc. Ex.

Ce quelle vient de ſaire envers moi eſt une bonne Oeuvre. *f.*

She has wrought a good Work upon me, Mat. 26.

Voila quel fût le Commencement d'un Ordre qui depuis plus de Cinq Siecles travaille ſi heureuſement à ce grand Oeuvre. *m.*

This

This was the Beginning of an Order which has for these five Centuries labour'd with such Success in that great Work.

215 Un Pirate, is a Pirate or Sea Robber, un Armateur, is a Privateer, un Flibutier ou Boucanier, is a West-India Buckaneer, and un Corsaire ou Fourban, is a Pickaroon, a Kind of Sea Robber.

216 Un Portefaix ou Crocheteur. *The latter Word is only proper in France, because there they carry their Burdens, sur des Crochets, upon booked Sticks, but here, sur des Bourrelets upon Knots.*

217. Quincailles, ou Quincailleries, are small Wares of Iron, as Knives, Scissars, &c. and the Shopkeepers are called Quincailliers; but the common People by way of Abuse call them Clincailliers. Whereas

218 Clincailliers, is properly a Cane-man, and one who deals in Dutch Toys, Childrens Babies, and such like Trinkets. But

219 Tabletier, is a Toyman, for rich valuable Toys and Jewels. And these seem also to have lost their Name; for they are often called Quincailleries, by the Vulgar who ridicule and corrupt all they can.

N. B. That some do not agree with these Definitions; but they are as Messrs. Les Jesuites de Tre-voux have explained them. To this we may add,

Une Boutiquede Galanteries, which is a like Kind of Shop, lately come in Vogue at Paris, wherein is sold, chiefly rich Toys as above, and also all Manner of milinary Wares, or Ornaments for the Beaux and Belles; as also knotted Ribbons to dress Horses, &c.

220 Un Savetier, a Cobler. *The Cant Word we give a Cobler is, a Translator; The French, un Orfevre en Cuir.*

N. *From Savetier, comes Savattes.*

Signifying, Old Shoes quite worn out.

Outils d'Artisans.

Tradesmens Tools.

	un Alene	<i>an Awl</i>
	un Burin	<i>a Graver</i>
	un Chaffoir	<i>a Driver</i>
	un Ciseau	<i>a Chissel</i>
221	un Clou	<i>a Nail</i>
	un Coin	<i>a Wedge</i>
	une Coignée	<i>a Hatchet</i>
	de la Colle forte	<i>Glue</i>
222	une Demoiselle, }	<i>a Rammer</i>
	une Hie }	
	une Equerre	<i>a Square</i>
223	une Enclume	<i>an Anvil</i>
	des Forces	<i>Sheers</i>
	une Forme	<i>a Last</i>
224	une Hache	<i>an Axe</i>
	une Lime	<i>a File</i>
	un Maillet	<i>a Mallet</i>
	un Marteau	<i>a Hammer</i>
	une Meule	<i>a Grindstone</i>
	un Metier de Tif- }	<i>a Weaver's Loom</i>
	ferand }	
	une Navette	<i>a Shuttle</i>
	la Toile	<i>the Web</i>
	la Chainé	<i>the Warp</i>

la Treme	<i>the Woof</i>
un Pinceau	<i>a Pencil</i>
un Rabot	<i>a Plain</i>
une Rame, un } Aviron	<i>an Oar, a Skull</i>
une Scie.	<i>a Saw.</i>

221 Clou, *a Nail. In like Manner we say;*
Un Clou chasse l'autre, *One Nail drives another.*

Je lui ai rivé le Clou. *I have clinched his Nail.*

222 Une Demoiselle, ou une Hie, *a Rammer.*
Paviers instead of saying, Travailler a la Hie.
Say by Way of Joke;

Faire sauter la Demoiselle.

To drive with a Rammer.

223 Une Enclume, *an Anvil, is proverbially used*
and in a Comic Stile, thus;

Etre entre l'Enclume, et le Marteau.

To be in Jeopardy, to be in Lobs Pound.

224 Une Hache, *an Ax; The French in a Comic*
Stile, say

Avoir un Coup de Hache; *we say*

To be rocked in a Stone-Kitchen.

Des Bêtes

Of Beasts

un Ane, une A- } neffe	<i>an Ass, a She-Ass</i>
un Anon	<i>an Ass Colt</i>
une Belette	<i>a Weasel</i>
une Bête sauvage	<i>a wild Beast</i>

a Tame

	une Bête privée, } ou apprivoisée }	<i>a Tame Beast</i>
	une Bête à Corne	<i>a Horned Beast</i>
	une Bête de Charge	<i>a Beast for Carriage</i>
	une Bête de somme	<i>a Sumpture Beast</i>
	le Betail	<i>Cattle</i>
	un Troupeau de } menu Betail }	<i>a Flock</i>
	un Troupeau de } gros Betail }	<i>a Herd</i>
	un Bouéf, un } Taureau }	<i>an Ox, a Bull</i>
	un Bouvillon	<i>a Steer</i>
	un Blereau	<i>a Badger</i>
225	une Brebis	<i>an Ewe, or Sheep</i>
	un Belier	<i>a Ram</i>
	un Mouton	<i>a Weather</i>
	un Agneau	<i>a Lamb</i>
226	un Bievre, une } Castor }	<i>a Beaver</i>
	un Bouc, une } Chevre }	<i>a He Goat, a She Goat</i>
	un Chevreau	<i>a Kid</i>
227	un Chat, une Chatte	<i>a Boar Cat, a She Cat</i>
228	un Cheval entier	<i>a Stone Horse</i>
	un Cheval hongre	<i>a Gelding</i>
	un Cheval de } Course }	<i>a Race Horse</i>
	un Cheval de Bats	<i>a Pack Horse</i>
	un Cheval de Trait	<i>a Draught Horse</i>
	une Cavale ou } Jument }	<i>a Mare</i>
	un Jeune Cheval	<i>a Nag</i>

	un Poulain, ou	}	<i>a Colt, a Philly</i>
	une Pouliche		
229	un Chien, une	}	<i>a Dog, or Bitch</i>
	Chienne		
	un Chient couchant		<i>a Setting Dog</i>
	un Chien courant		<i>a Hound</i>
	un petit Chien		<i>a Whelp</i>
	un Barbet		<i>a Water Dog</i>
	un Bisset		<i>a Terrier</i>
	un Mâtin un	}	<i>a Mastiff</i>
	Dogue		
230	un Cochon, un	}	<i>a Hog, or Swine</i>
	Pourceau		
231	un Verrat, une	}	<i>a Boar, a Sow</i>
	Truye		
	un Cochon de	}	<i>a Pig</i>
	Lait		
	un Cerf, une Biche		<i>a Stag, a Hind</i>
	un jeune Cerf, ou	}	<i>a Pricket,</i>
	un Daguet		
	un Daim		<i>a Fallow Deer</i>
	un Daim male,	}	<i>a Buck, a Doe</i>
	une Daine		
	un Dromadaire		<i>a Dromadary</i>
	un Ecureuil		<i>a Squirrel</i>
	un Ellend		<i>an Elk</i>
	un Elephant		<i>an Elephant</i>
	un Furet		<i>a Ferret</i>
	un Herisson		<i>a Hedgehog</i>
	un Lapin		<i>a Rabbit</i>
	un Lapreau		<i>a Young Rabbit</i>
252	un Lievre		<i>a Hare</i>
	un Levraut		<i>a Leveret</i>
	un Levrier		<i>a Greyhound</i>

	une Levrette		<i>a Greyhound-Bitch</i>
	un Levron		<i>a young Greyhound</i>
	un Lion, une Li- onne	}	<i>a Lion, a Lioness</i>
	un Lionceau		<i>a Lion's Whelp</i>
233	un Loup, une Louve	}	<i>a Wolf, a She Wolf</i>
	un Louveteau		<i>a Wolf's Whelp</i>
	un Loutre		<i>an Otter</i>
234	un Martre, ou Fouine	}	<i>a Martin, a Pole Cat</i>
	une Martre Zi- beline	}	<i>a Martin Sable</i>
235	un Marmouset		<i>a Marmoset</i>
	une Marmote		<i>a Mountain Rat</i>
	un Mulet, une Mule	}	<i>a He Mule, a She Mule</i>
	un Ours, une Ourse		<i>a Bear, a She Bear</i>
	un petit Ours		<i>a Bear's Cub</i>
	un Panthere		<i>a Panther</i>
	un Porc-epic		<i>a Porcupine</i>
	un Rat, un Re- nard	}	<i>a Rat, a Fox</i>
	un Renardeau		<i>a Fox's Cub</i>
	un Singe		<i>an Ape, or Monkey</i>
	une Guenon.		<i>a She Ape</i>
	un Magot		<i>a Baboon</i>
	une Souris.		<i>a Mouse</i>
236	un Loir		<i>a Dormouse</i>
237	une Taupe		<i>a Mole</i>
	un Tigre, une Tigresse	}	<i>a Tyger, a Tigress</i>

une Vache, un } a Cow, a Calf.
 Veau }
 une Genisse } a Heifer.

225 une Brebis, an Ewe, or Sheep. *The French say,*

Faire un Repas de Brebis.

(*We say*) To make an Horsfemeal.

226 un Bievre ou Castor, a Beaver; *Speaking of the Animal, they say, un Bievre; but of its Furr, they use the Word Castor. Ex*

Le Bievre vit de Feuilles et d'Ecorces d'Arbres.

The Beaver lives upon Leaves and the Bark of Trees.

un Chapeau de Castor, a Beaver Hat.

272 un Chat, a Cat, To call the Cat. *The French say, Minon to a Boar Cat, and Minet to a She Cat: Thus*

Tien Minon, or Tien Minet.

(*We say*) Here Puss, Puss.

228 un Cheval, a Horse; is used in several proverbial and figurative Expressions. *Richelet. Ex.*

C'est un Cheval de Carosse.

He's a Brute, a rude Fellow.

Il n'est Cheval si superbe qui ne bronche.

'Tis a good Horse that never stumbles.

Les Chevaux courent les Benefices, et les Anes les attrapent.

(*This answers to our saying*) *That Asses are laden with Preferments.*

229 un Chien, a Dog. *Is used in the following Expressions.* (Richelet) Ex

Qui veut noyer son Chien dit qu'il a la Rage.

Tis an easy Matter to find a Stick to beat a Dog.

Nos Chiens ne chassent pas ensemble.

(We say) We don't set our Horses together.

Faire le Chien couchant; signifies,

To cringe and fawn like a Dog.

230 un Cochon, ou Porceau; *A Hog, or Swine: The first is most in use; the latter is sometimes used for a Kind of Parasite, a Man that thrusts himself into all Company, to eat and drink at free Cost; they say,*

C'est le porceau de St. Antoine.

He's a Saint Anthony's Pig.

This Saying comes from the Abbey of St. Anthony in Dauphiny, whose Swine having a Bell, about their Necks, are tolerated to go into all the Houses in Town; and the People does not drive them out; but on the contrary, they feed them in Respect to St. Anthony, as Mr. Richelet relates.

231 un Verrat, a Boar. *To express a Man in a violent Passion; The French say.*

Il écume comme un Verrat; *we say,*

He foams at the Mouth like a Boar;

Whereas a wild Boar is called, un Sanglier, and a wild Sow and wild Pigs, are called as per following, Ex Richelet.

Il a tué la Laie et tous ses Marcassins

He has killed the Sow and all her Pigs.

232 un Lièvre, a Hare; proverbially 'tis said,
C'est là ou gist le Lièvre, i. e.
That's the Jest of the Cause; or,
There lies the secret.

N. B. *That the Male or Jack Hare, is called*
Bouquet, and the Female, Hasse.

233 un Loup, a Wolf. *This Word the French*
use in these figurative and proverbial Expressions.
viz.

Cet Homme a vû le Loup, i. e.
That Man has seen the World; or,
He is well versed in Business; or,
He is a great and good Warrior, &c. and
'Tis also said of a Person who speaks boarse.
Il est connu comme le Loup gris.
He is well known, (meaning by his bad Deeds)
On le regarde comme le Loup gris
He has the Name of an old Rogue.
Quand on parle du Loup, on en voit la
queue

Talk of the Devil, and his Imps appear.

234 Martre pronounce Marte, a Marten; a
Kind of Weasel that destroys the Bee-Stalls, and
eats the Honey (lat Ictis) Fouine is a Pole-Cat;
called also a Marten (at Martes) The first is used
in this proverbial saying,

Prendre Martre pour Renard

(We say) To take a Hog for a Dog, i. e.

To misunderstand one, or mistake ones Meaning.

Martre Zibeline, is a Martin Sable, or Ermin.

(Lat. Mustela.)

On les appelle autrement Souris de Moscovie.
Otherwise called Moscovite Cats, (which the
French call Mice.

235 un Marmouset, a Marmoset, a small Kind of Monkey, also a rough carved Piece of Work, representing the Figure of a Man or Woman in Miniature : And also a little deformed, or ill-favoured Man or Child, Ex.

Quel petit Marmouset est cela ?

What Jackanapes, or ill-favoured Animal is that ?

Faut il qu'un Marmouset, un Maudit Etourneau fasse Cocu les Gens ? *Mol.*

Must a Man be made a Cuckold by a cursed, flea-bitten, ill-favoured Baboon ?

236 un Loir a Dormouse. This little Animal gives us an Example of filial Duty, we are bound to imitate, which is, as Mr. Richelet, tells us,

Qu'il nourrit son Pere et sa Mere, lorsqu'ils sont vieux, et qu'ils ne peuvent chercher dequoi vivre.

That he supports his Parents when they are old, and unable to seek for their own Sustainence.

257 une Taupe, a Mole : This Word is used in several figurative Expressions. Ex

Nous sommes Lynx. envers nos pareils, et Taupes envers nous, La Font. i e.

We are clear sighted in our Neighbours Faults, and do not see our own.

Il est allé au Royaume des Taupes.

He is gone to the Dogs, he is dead.

Choses qui ont du raport aux Betes.*Things relating to Beasts.*

	un Berger		<i>a Shepherd</i>
	un Bergere		<i>a Shepberdess</i>
238	une Bergerie		<i>a Sheepfold</i>
239	un Bats		<i>a Packsaddle</i>
240	une Bride		<i>a Bridle</i>
	un Chevrier		<i>a Goatherd</i>
	un Collier de	}	<i>a Dogs Collar</i>
	Chien		
	une Corne		<i>a Horn</i>
	une Corne de pied		<i>a Hoof</i>
	du Crin de Cheval		<i>Horsehair</i>
	la Criniere		<i>the Main</i>
	la Fanon d'un Boeuf		<i>the Dewlap of an Ox</i>
241	des Griffes, ou	}	<i>Claws, or Nails</i>
	des Ongles		
	le Groin d'un	}	<i>the Snout of a Hog</i>
	Cochon		
242	la Gueule du Chien		<i>the Mouth of a Dog</i>
243	une Hure		<i>the Head of a wild Boar,</i> <i>or Wolf</i>
	une Houlette		<i>a Sheephook</i>
244	de la Laine		<i>Wool</i>
	un Licou		<i>a Halter</i>
	un Mords		<i>a Bit</i>
	un Mords rude		<i>a Sharp Bit</i>
	un Museau		<i>a Snout</i>
	une Museliere		<i>a Muzzle</i>
	les Naseaux d'un	}	<i>the Nostrils of a Horse</i>
	Cheval		

- 245 une Patte *a Paw*
 une Peau *a Skin*
 une Peleterie *a Fur skin*
 246 le Poil *the Hair*
 un Porcher *a Hogherd*
 une Queüe *a Tail*
 une Ratiere *a Rat Trap*
 une Souriciere *a Mouse Trap*
 une Selle *a Saddle*
 les Soyés de Cochon *the Hogs Bristles*
 la Toison *the Fleece*
 la Trompe d'un } *the Trunk of an Elephant*
 Elephant }
 248 Bergeries *in the Plural, signifies Pastoral Songs.*
 249 Bats, *is used to express something shocking on annoying.* Richelet Ex.
 Vous scavez bien ou le Bats me fait mal.
You know what Cause I have to be displeased.
 Je sens bien ou le Bats me fait mal.
(Sig.) I feel where the Shoe pinches.
 240 Bride. *This Word has various Significations in the figurative.* Ex
 Tenir quelqu'un en Bride.
(Sig.) To keep one to his Duty.
 Mettre la Bride sur la Cou; *is*
To let one do what he pleases;
(As despairing of his Amendment.)
 Brides à Veaux, *fig. Arguments to persuade*
Fools which wise Men reject.
 241. Griffes, *f. Ongles, m. Claws, or Nails;*
The first is mostly used for Beasts and Birds of Prey;
The second for tame Birds and Beasts. Ex.

Les Griffes du Lion.

The Lions Claws or Clutches.

Les Griffes du Chat.

The Cats Claws, or Talons.

Les Ongles du Canard.

The Ducks Nails.

Note, 'Tis said;

Les Ongles du Crocodile.

The Crocodile's Nails.

Vos Louanges ont des Ongles et des Griffes.
(Boileau.)

*Your Praises are Poisoned, Biting, Ironical, or
Satyrical, &c.*

Avoir bec et Ongles, *To play one's Part with
Tooth and Nail; to be able to defend ones self
by Words or Deeds.*

242 Gueûle. *Is used in these burlesque Expressions.*
Richelet Ex.

Vous etes Mamie un peu trop forte en Gueûle.

Mol. Tart. A. 1. S. 1.

*Sweetheart you have a little too much of the Bil-
linggate.*

Il est venu la Gueûle enfarinée; *admits of
these Interpretations; viz.*

*He came in big with Hopes, or with a keen Sto-
mach, or full of Glee, &c.*

(Lat. Ore hiantē venit, vel Cupidé advolavit.)

243 Hure; *is applied sometimes to a Man ill
combed.* Richelet Ex.

Il poudre quelquefois sa Hure.

He powders his clotted Pate sometimes.

(Lat. Caput impexum foedum.)

244 Laine, *Wool*; figuratively tis said. Richelet.
Ex.

Il se laisse tondre la laine sur le dos, *i. e.*

He's a sheepish Fellow, he will let any Man fleece him.

(Lat. Se competari patienter finit.)

245 Patte Paw, *Speaking to a Cat, to draw in her Talons or Nails*; the French say,

Faites la patte de velours Minet.

(*We say*) Put on your Gloves Pufs.

246 Poil, *Hair is used in these figurative Expressions.* Richelet Ex.

Il est au poil et à la plume; *that is to say,*

He's a Sportsman at any Game; or,

He's a Man capable of any Employment; or,

He's a Man for Scale, Feather, or Leather.

(Lat. Martis et Minerva Homo.)

Prendre du poil de la Bête; *that is to say,*

To take a Hair of the same Dog, after drinking.

Des Oiseaux.

Of Birds.

un Aigle, un	}	<i>an Eagle, an Eaglet</i>
Aiglon		
une Alouette		<i>a Lark</i>
une Autruche		<i>an Ostrich</i>
247 une Buse		<i>a Buzzard</i>
248 Butor		<i>a Bittern</i>
une Becassine		<i>a Snipe</i>
un Becasseau		<i>a young Snipe</i>
249 une Becasse, ou	}	<i>a Woodcock</i>
un Coq de Bois		

un Canard, une Canne	}	<i>a Drake, a Duck</i>
une Caille		<i>a Quail</i>
une Cercelle		<i>a Teal</i>
un Chapon		<i>a Capon</i>
un Chardonneret		<i>a Goldfinch</i>
un Chahuant		<i>a Screech-Owl</i>
une Chauve souris		<i>a Bat</i>
un Choucas		<i>a Jackdaw</i>
un Cigne		<i>a Swan</i>
une Cigogne		<i>a Stork</i>
une Colombe		<i>a Dove</i>
250 un Coq, une Poule	}	<i>a Cock, a Hen</i>
un Corbeau		<i>a Raven</i>
une Corneille		<i>a Crow</i>
un Coucou		<i>a Cuckow</i>
un Dindon		<i>a Turkey</i>
un Dindonneau		<i>a young Turkey</i>
un Epervier		<i>a Hawk</i>
un Etourneau		<i>a Sterling</i>
un Faisand		<i>a Pheasant</i>
un Faisandeau		<i>a young Pheasant</i>
un Geay		<i>a Jay</i>
une Gelinote		<i>a Woodhen</i>
un Griffon		<i>a Griffon</i>
une Grive		<i>a Thrush</i>
une Grole		<i>a Rook</i>
251 un Grue		<i>a Crane</i>
un Heron		<i>a Hern</i>
252 un Hibou		<i>an Owl</i>
une Hirondelle		<i>a Swallow</i>
une Hochequeüe		<i>a Wagtail</i>
un Jar		<i>a Gander</i>

	un Coq d'Inde		<i>a Turkey Cock</i>
	une Poule d'Inde		<i>a Turkey Hen</i>
253	une Linote		<i>a Linnet</i>
	un Martin pecheur		<i>a Kingsfisher</i>
254	un Merle		<i>a Blackbird</i>
	une Mefange		<i>a Titmouse</i>
	un Milan		<i>a Kite</i>
	une Mouette		<i>a Gull</i>
	une Oye		<i>a Goose</i>
255	un Oison		<i>a Gosling</i>
	un Paon, pro-	}	<i>a Peacock</i>
	nounce Pan		
256	un Passereau, ou	}	<i>a Sparrow</i>
	Moineau		
	une Passe		<i>a Hen Sparrow</i>
	une Perdrix		<i>a Partridge</i>
	un Perdreau		<i>a young Partridge</i>
	un Perroquet		<i>a Parrot</i>
	une Perruche		<i>a Parroquete</i>
257	une Pie		<i>a Magpie</i>
	un Pigeon		<i>a Pidgeon</i>
	des Pigeonnauz		<i>Young Pidgeons</i>
	un Pigeon ramier		<i>a Ring Dove</i>
	un Pinson		<i>a Chaffinch</i>
	un Piverd		<i>a Woodpecker</i>
	un Pluvier		<i>a Plover</i>
	un Plongeon		<i>a Ducker</i>
	une Poule d'eau		<i>a Coot</i>
	une Poularde		<i>a Pullet</i>
	un Poulet		<i>a Chicken</i>
	un Poussin		<i>a Chick</i>
258	un Roitelet		<i>a Wren</i>
	un Rosignol		<i>a Nightingale</i>
	une Rouge gorge		<i>a Robinredbreast</i>

une Rouge queue	<i>a Bull-finch.</i>
un Serin de Ca-	<i>a Canary Bird</i>
nary	
une Serine	<i>a Hen Canary Bird</i>
une Tourterelle	<i>a Turtle Dove</i>
un Vaneau	<i>a Lapwing</i>
un Vautour	<i>a Vulture</i>
un Verdier	<i>a Greenfinch</i>

247 une Buse, *a Buzzard*; signifies also *a Nimy-kammer, a Fool, a Simpleton.* Ex.

Buse que vous etes.

What a Simpleton you are,

248 Butor, *a Bittern.* Is also used for *a Lout, an awkward lubberly Fellow.* Ex.

Peste soit du gros Butor (*Mol.*)

A Plague take the great Booby.

249 Becasse, *a Woodcock.* It signifies also *a Cull, a Bubble.* 'Tis used for *a Woman, whose Favour a Man has obtain'd, as in Mol.* Ex.

Ma foi Monsieur la Becasse est bridée

Faith Sir, the Girl is noos'd.

250 Le Coq, la Poule, *the Cock, the Hen, When, a Woman in France crows over her Husband; or is supposed to wear the Breeches.* The French by Way of Joke say,

Chetive est la Maison, ou le Coq se tait
et la Poule chante.

'Tis *a wretched Family, where the grey Mare is the better Horse*; or, in Verse thus:

La Maison est miserable et mechante

Ou la Poule plus haut que la Coq chante

*That House doth every Day more wretched grow,
Where the Hen louder than the Cock does crow.*

Note

Note, *That from Poule, comes un Tatepoule, a Hengroper, a Nickname given to a Cot; or Cot-quean, as the French define him. Un homme qui se mele des Affaires des Femmes; and is called in a Jocosse Stile,*

Un Jocriffe qui mene les Poules piffer

An over busy Cot, that pries into every Thing.

And of a Min living at his Ease, or having a good Estate, the French say

C'est un Coq en pâte; *he wallows at his Ease.*

231 une Grue, a Crane; we say, un Cou de Grue, a Crane Neck, for a long Neck; and in the figurative, the French say,

Le Monde n'est pas Grue; *which signifies,*

The World is no Fool, or is not to be bubbled;

That is to say, Can see into a Mans Life and Manners.

252 un Hibou, an Owl, is said of a Man, who avoids Company and human Society. Ex.

C'est une humeur de Hibou; *that is to say,*

He lives retired like an Owl in an Ivy bush.

G'est un vrai Hibou; un mari Hibou, i. e.

He's a meer Booby; a dull Dig of a Husband.

252 une Linote, a Linnet; and un Linot, is the Cock, but is not used except in Poetry. Ex.

Un Linot de puis peu charmé de votre Note

A fait divorce avec que sa Linote. Pelisson.

The Linnet Hen may your soft Notes bewail,

Since by your warbling she has lost her Mate.

Linote, is used for a Person of little Sense, whom they call.

Tête de Linote, a little Head; or shallow brain'd Head; and,

Il a fiffé la Linote, *signifies, He has been tipling or drank too much.*

254 un Merle, *is proverbially used for a subtle cunning Man, thus;*

C'est un fin Merle, *signifies*

He's a subtle Fellow, a sly Dog.

255 un Oïson, *a Gosling, is applied to a Person, one would call a Fool, a Tool, &c. one who cannot form any Judgment of himself, but is led by that of another, Trevoux. Ex.*

C'est un Oïson, *He's a Goosicap, an Ideot, or sheepish Fellow.*

Mes Moines sont cinq pauvres Diables

Portraits d'Animaux raisonnables,

Mais qui n'ont pas plus de raison

Qu'en pourroit avoir un Oïson. Bois Ra.

Of stupid Monks I've half of ten,

Who bear indeed the Form of Men;

But as for Sense I dare to say,

A Goose has sometimes more than they.

Oïson, *is also applied to a Boy or Man, who is fit for no Manner of Service. Richelet. Ex.*

Il est bon à garder les Oïsons en mûe, *i. e.*

He's hardly fit to keep Sheep, or carry Guts to a Bar.

256 un Passereau, ou un Moineau, *a Sparrow. The latter is most in use, except in Scripture. Ex.*

Je suis semblable au Passereau, qui est seul sur le Toit.

I am as a Sparrow upon the House Top.

Psalm. 102.

To ridicule a Gentleman's little modern Country-house; the French say,

Voilà

Voila une belle Maison, s'il y avoit des Pots
à Moineaux; *that is to say,*

*There are no Cranies in the Walls, denoting an
ancient House of good old fashioned Hospitality.*

*And proverbially of a valuable Thing which another
endeavours to run down; they say,*

Appellez vous cela des Moineaux,

Do you look upon it as a Trifle, &c.

257 une Pie, a Magpie, and Piegrieche, a speck-
led Magpye. *The first is used for a prating Girl; the
second for a scolding Woman. Ex.*

Elle jase comme une Pie.

She's a prattle Basket.

Elle est assez bonne Femme, mais elle est
un peu Piegrieche

*The Woman is good enough, but she's a little
brawling.*

258 un Roitelet male, is a Cockwren; and un
Roitelet femelle, a Hen wren; but in Poetry, it is
allowed to say Roitelette, for the Hen. *Ex.*

On dit que votre Roitelet,

Est bien saoul de sa Roitelette,

Et que ce petit Drole ne fait,

Des soupirs, que pour la Fauvette.

Recueil de pieces galantes]

Your Cock Wren has 'tis said of late,

Shewn a great Coldness to his Mate;

And that the little urching-Size,

From the Fig-pecker charms his Eyes.

N. B. Fauvette is called in Latin Curraca; in
Italian, Capinera; a sweet-singing Bird, which
distinguishes the Person who has Care of him from all
other, called by some Ox Eye, and by some the Fig-
Pecker.

Choses qui appartiennent aux Oiseaux.

Things relating to Birds.

- | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------------|
| 259 | l'Aile | <i>the Wing</i> |
| | la Barbe d'un Coq | <i>a Cock's Gills</i> |
| 260 | le Bec | <i>the Bill</i> |
| | la Crête | <i>the Comb, or Crest</i> |
| | le Croupion | <i>the Rump</i> |
| | le Duvet | <i>the Down</i> |
| | les Eperons | <i>the Spurs</i> |
| 261 | les Ergots les Serres | <i>the Claws, the Talons</i> |
| | le Jabot | <i>the Crop</i> |
| 262 | un Nid | <i>a Nest</i> |
| | un Oeuf | <i>an Egg</i> |
| | le Jaune | <i>the Yolk</i> |
| | le Blanc | <i>the White</i> |
| | le Coque | <i>the Shell</i> |
| | le Germe | <i>the Cock's Tread</i> |
| 263 | les Plumes | <i>the Feathers</i> |
| | la Queüe | <i>the Tail</i> |
| | une Voliere | <i>an Aviary</i> |
| 259 | <i>Aile. Is used in several figurative Expressions;</i> | |
| Ex. | | |

En avoir dans l'aile. (Sig.)

To be smitten, to be ensnared, &c.

Il ne bat que d'une Aile.

He has lost his Interest Power or Credit

On lui a rogné les Ailes,

They clipped his Wings or shortened his Income.

Tirer pied ou aile ; *To go Snacks,*

To come in for a Share, &c.

Je promets de vous faire tirer pied ou aile du premier Ministre, Gil Blas. C. 12.

I'll engage to get you something by Hook or by Crook from the Prime Minister.

260 Bec, is used in several figurative Expressions, and in a fond caressing Manner. Ex.

Je lui ferai voir son bec jaune

I'll make him sensible of his Ignorance, or what an Ignoramus, a Milk-sop he is.

Sachez mon ami, que j'ai bec et ongles (Gil Blas.)

Know Friend, That I am your Man at any Weapons.

Mon pauvre petit Bec, tu le peus si tu veus. Mol.

My dear little Nib, my sweet Bill, you can if you will.

261 Les Ergots, les Serres, the Claws, the Talons.

The first is for wild or domestick Birds, and is used figuratively in a familiar, and comic Stile. The second is only for Birds of Prey; and is also used figuratively for Persons hard to get one's own from. Ex.

Les Ergots de l'Alouette, the Lark's Claws.

Les Ergots de la Poule, the Hen's Claws.

Il monte sur ses Ergots; *He talks big, he's upon his high Ropes.*

Elle se tient sur ses Ergots; *She stands upon her Puntilios.*

L'Aigle fendit sur le Moineau, et le tenant sous ses Serres, elle l'enleva, et le porta dans son Aire à ses Aiglons.

The

The Eagle made a Stoop upon the Sparrow, and seizing him in his Talons, took him up, and carried him into her Nest to her Eaglets.

Un Chateau sous la Griffe d'un Procureur est comme une Colombe dans les Serres d'un Milan.

An Estate in the Clutches of the Law, is like a Dove in the Talons of a Kite. Gil. Blafs. L. 5. C. 1.

262 Un Nid, a Nest. But as to Birds of Prey, 'tis called un Aire. Ex.

Les Oiseaux font leur Nid au Printems.

Birds build their Nest in the Spring.

Un Aigle au sortir de son Aire,

Fond dessus les Oiseaux d'une Aile moins legere.

The Eagle as soon as he comes out of his Nest, makes a Stoop upon weaker Birds than himself.

263 Plume, is used figuratively in the following Expression, viz.

Passer la plume par le Bec ; which fig.

To coax or wheedle, a Person for Sport or ridicule. To nurse him.

L'Onomatopée des Animaux et des Oiseaux.

The Sounds of Beasts and Birds.

Le Chien abboye

the Dog barks

la Brebis béle

the Sheep bleats

l'Ane brait.	<i>the Ass brays</i>
les Oiseaux be- quetent & chan- tent }	<i>Birds peck and sing</i>
la Perdrix cabale	<i>the Partridge juggs</i>
le Geai cajole	<i>the Jay prates</i>
le Pigeon caracoule	<i>the Pidgeon cooths</i>
les Cailles carcail- -lent }	<i>the Quail calls</i>
la Pie cause, ou caquette }	<i>the Magpye chatters</i>
la Mâtins clabau- dent }	<i>the Mastiffs clamour, or open</i>
le Lapin clapit	<i>the Rabbit squeaks</i>
les Grenouilles croassent }	<i>the Frogs croak</i>
le Corbeau croasse	<i>the Raven croaks</i>
le Lievre crie	<i>the Hare cries</i>
le Coq chante et Coche la Poule }	<i>the Cock crows and treads the Hen</i>
la Poule coqueli- que et cloffe }	<i>the Hen croaks and cluks</i>
le Chat file et miaule }	<i>the Cat purrs and mews</i>
la Tourterelle gemit	<i>the Turtle Dove coes</i>
le Renard glapit	<i>the Fox yelps</i>
le Dindon glou- goute }	<i>the Turkey gobbles</i>
le Rossignol ga- zouille ou gringotte }	<i>the Nightingale warbles, or juggs</i>
le Pourceau grogne	<i>the Hog grunts</i>
le Cheval hennit	<i>the Horse neighs</i>
le Milan huit	<i>the Kite boots</i>

	le Loup hurle	<i>the Wolf howls or growls</i>
	le Hibou hue	<i>the Owl hoots</i>
264	un Chien hargneux	<i>a cross or snarling Dog</i>
	les petits Chiens } jappent	<i>little Dogs yelp</i>
	l'Oye jargonne	<i>the Goose jabbars</i>
	le Bœuf mugit	<i>the Ox bellows</i>
	le Passereau pépie	<i>the Sparrow chirps</i>
	les Poulets pipient } ou piaulent	<i>Chickens-chip</i>
	le Perroquet parle	<i>the Parrot talks</i>
	la Colombe rou- } coule	<i>the Dove cooats</i>
	le Lion rugit	<i>the Lion roars</i>
	le Serpent siffle	<i>the Blackbird whistles</i>
	le Merle siffle	<i>the Snake hisses</i>
	l'Alouette tirelire	<i>the Lark warbles</i>
	les Oiseaux pondent, des Oeufs } et les couvent	<i>Birds lay Eggs, and brood them</i>
265	le Chant des Oiseaux s'appelle } Ramage	<i>the singing of Birds, is called Warbling.</i>

264 Un Chien hargneux, *a cross or snarling Dog, is comparatively said of a quarrelsome Man.*
Ex.

Un Chien hargneux a souvent les Oreilles déchirées.

A fighting or quarrelsome Man often comes of with the worst.

265 Ramage. *Is the wild Note of Birds, called their natural Song, chirping or warbling.* Trevoux.
Ex.

Chaque

Chaque Oiseau a son Ramage particulier,
Every Bird has its particular wild Note.

Se plaîre au doux Ramage des Oiseaux
To delight in the sweet singing of Birds.

Le plaisir que donnent les Volieres est d'en-
tendre les differens Ramages des Oiseaux.

*The Delight of Aviaries consist in hearing the
different Warblings of the Birds.*

Ramage, is also ironically applied to the Tones of
Animals ; as for Instance upon hearing an Ass brey,
we say with the French,

Voila un beau Ramage,
There's fine Music.

Des Poissons.

Of Fishes.

266 une Alofe
un Anchois
une Anguille
une Baleine
un Barbeau
une Bremme
un Brochet
un Brocheton
267 un Cancre
une Carpe
un Carlet
une Chevrette
un Dauphin
une Ecrevisse
une Ecrevisse de
Mer

*a Shad
an Anchovy
an Eel
a Whale
a Barbel
a Bream
a Pike or Jack
a small Pike
a Crab
a Carp
a Flounder
a Shrimp
a Dolphin
a Crawfish
a Lobster*

	un Eperlan	<i>a Smelt</i>
	un Esturgeon	<i>a Sturgeon</i>
	un Gougeon	<i>a Gudgeon</i>
	des Harans	<i>Herrings</i>
	un Haran foré	<i>a Red Herring</i>
	une Huitre	<i>an Oyster</i>
	une Lamproye	<i>a Lamprey</i>
	un Langoustin	<i>a Prawn</i>
	un Limaçon de } Mer	<i>a Perriwinkle</i>
	un Maquereau	<i>a Mackarel, or a Cockbawd</i>
	un Marsoin	<i>a Porpoise</i>
	des Melettes	<i>Sprats</i>
	une Merlue	<i>a Haddock</i>
	de la Merluche } ou du Stockfish	<i>Ling or Stockfish</i>
268	une Morüe freche	<i>a fresh Cod</i>
	une Morüe seche	<i>a salt Cod</i>
	des Moüles	<i>Muscles</i>
	un Moulet	<i>a Mullet</i>
269	une Perche	<i>a Perch</i>
	un Petoncle	<i>a Cockle</i>
	une Plie	<i>a Plaice</i>
	de la Raye	<i>Thornback</i>
	un Rayon, ou un } Ange de Mer	<i>a Maid</i>
	un Roujet	<i>a Roach</i>
	une Sardine	<i>a Pilchard</i>
	la Sardine n'a } point de fiel	<i>a Pilchard has no Gall</i>
	une Sole	<i>a Sole</i>
	un Saumon	<i>a Salmon</i>
	une Truite Sa- } umonée	<i>a Salmon Trout</i>

	une Tanche	<i>a Tench</i>
270	une Tortüe	<i>a Tortoise</i>
	un Turbot	<i>a Turbot</i>
	un Turbotin	<i>a small Turbot</i>
	un Veau marin.	<i>a Sea Calf, or Manatee.</i>

266 Poisson. *The French say figuratively,*
 Etre comme le Poisson dans l'eau;
(we say) To live in Clover.

267 Cancre. *Is used for a poor miserable Wretch,*
 &c. Ex.

C'est un Cancre. *He's a Scrub.*

268 du Stockfish, *Stockfish.* *This Word is borrowed from the English, in order to distinguish it from Merluche Ling; which is the same Fish, but differently cured or prepared. Mes. de Trevoux.*

299 une Perche, *a Perch; of an overtall ill made slamacking Woman; the French say,*

C'est une grande Perche; *which answers*
To our Long Meg of Westminster.

270 une Tortüe, *is a Land Tortoise: But a Sea Tortoise, is called, une Tortüe de Mer. And*
 Marcher a pas de Tortüe
Is, To walk a Snail's Pace.

Choses qui ont du raport au Poissons.

Things relating to Fish.

L'Amorce, ou	}	<i>the Bait</i>
l'Eche		
les Aretes		<i>the Bones</i>

les Bras fourchus,	}	<i>the Claws of Lobsters</i>
les Pincés, des		
Ecrevisses		
une Coquille de	}	<i>a Scallop-Shell, or Fish</i>
St. Jaques		
271 une Coquille ou	}	<i>a Shell</i>
Ecaille		
les Ecailles du	}	<i>the Scales of Fish</i>
Poisson		
le Frai, du Fre-	}	<i>the Spawn, Fry, or young</i>
rin		
un Hameçon		<i>a Hook</i>
la Hure d'un	}	<i>the Toll of Salmon, or</i>
Saumon et		
d'un Brochet		
une Ligne		<i>a Line</i>
la Laite, les Oeufs		<i>the soft and hard Roe</i>
les Nageoires		<i>the Fins</i>
272 la Nasse, ou	}	<i>a Net</i>
273 un Rets, ou Filet		
les Ouiës		<i>the Gills</i>
un Poisson a Co-	}	<i>a Shell-Fish.</i>
quille		

271 une Coquille ou Ecaille, *a Shell*; they say,

une Coquille de Tortüe, *a Tortoise, or Turtle-Shell, meaning the whole Shell; and so of all Shell-Fish, except*

une Ecaille d'huitre, *an Oyster-Shell.* ✓

272 Nasse, *is a Kind of a Basket for trapping of Fish, called a Bownet, or Weel. 'Tis used figu-*

* *And, une Ecaille de Tortue* *ratively*
a Tortoise Shell
Meaning part of the Shell

ratively in a moral Sense for all Traps or Snares, Men fall into. Ex.

Cet homme a donné dans la Nasse, (*c a d*)

Il a été attrapé.

That Man has run himself Head-long into a Snare, i. e. he was trapped.

Les trois Nasses, ou le Monde tombe sont le Jeu, les Femmes et le Vin.

Gaming, Women and Wine, are the three Snares Men are apt to fall into.

273 Rets and Filets, are Nets for catching of Fish and Birds. And in that Similitude we may say, as in Trevoux.

L'Araignée tend sa Toile comme un Rets, fort délié pour prendre des Mouches.

The Spider extends her Web, like a Net of fine Threads to catch Flies.

Des Insectes.

Of Insects.

une Araignée	a Spider
un Aspic	an Asp
un Basilic	a Basilisk
un Bourdon	a Drone
une Chenille	a Catterpillar
un Cloporte	a Woodlouse
274 une Couleuvre	an Adder
un Crapaud	a Toad
un Dragon	a Dragon
un Escarbot	a Beetle
un Escargot, ou }	a Snail
Limaçon.	

	une Fourmi		<i>an Ant or Pismire</i>
	un Frelon		<i>a Hornet</i>
	une Grenouille		<i>a Frog</i>
	un Grillon		<i>a Cricket</i>
	un Guillot		<i>a Cheese Maggot</i>
275	une Guepe		<i>a Wasp</i>
	un Haneton		<i>a Chafer or May Bug</i>
	un Hydre		<i>a Water Serpent</i>
	une Lente		<i>a Nit</i>
	un Lezard		<i>a Lizard</i>
276	une Mouche		<i>a Fly</i>
	un Moucheron,	}	<i>a Knat or Musketo</i>
	un Cousin		
	un Papillon		<i>a Butterfly</i>
	un Perce oreille		<i>an Earwig</i>
	un Pou		<i>a Louse</i>
277	une Puce		<i>a Flea</i>
278	une Punaise		<i>a Bug or Wall-Louse</i>
	une Reptile		<i>a Reptil</i>
	une Salamandre		<i>a Salamander</i>
	une Sangsue		<i>a Leech</i>
	une Sauterelle		<i>a Grasshopper</i>
	un Scorpion		<i>a Scorpion</i>
	un Serpent		<i>a Serpent</i>
	un Serpent a son-	}	<i>a Rattle Snake</i>
	nete		
279	un Taon, pro-	}	<i>a Gadfly</i>
	nounce Ton		
	une Tarantule		<i>an Eft, Evet, or Newt</i>
	une Teigne ou	}	<i>a Moth</i>
	Tigne		
	une Tique		<i>a Tick</i>

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------------------|
| 280 | un Ver à Soye | <i>a Silk-Worm</i> |
| | un Ver luisant | <i>a Glow-Worm</i> |
| 281 | un Vercoquin | <i>a Grub</i> |

Des Abeilles.

Of Bees.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------------|
| un Abeille, ou | } | <i>a Bee</i> |
| Mouche | | |
| l'Aiguillon | | <i>the Sting</i> |
| un Essaim d'A- | } | <i>a Swarm of Bees</i> |
| beilles | | |
| de la Cire | | <i>Wax</i> |
| 282 un Rayon de | } | <i>a Honey Comb</i> |
| Miel, un Ga- | | |
| teau de Miel | | |
| une Ruche | | <i>a Hive</i> |

274 Couleuvre. *Is used to express a great deal of Sorrow and many Crosses. Ex.*

Resou toi pauvre Epoux à vivre de Couleuvres. *Depreaux.*

Alas poor Husband, thou must expect to swallow many a Gudgeon.

275 une Guepe, *a Wasp, whence comes the saying,*

C'est un Guepin ; *He is waspish.*

C'est une Guepine ; *She is waspish.*

276 Mouche, *is used figuratively thus,*
une fine Mouche, *(fig. a Cunning Fade.*

Prendre la Mouche. *To be captious.*

Faire d'une Mouche un Elephant.

To make a Mountain of a Mole-hill.

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Mouche, signifies also a female Spy, or Setter, whence comes Mouchard for the Male in the same Sense. Ex.

On a mis des Mouchards à ses Trouffes et tout ou tard, il tombera dans leurs filets.

He has Setters at his Heels, and sooner or later he will be knapt.

277 Puce, a Flea. Is used as a Kind of Proverb, for a Person who is nettled at something, or uneasy in Mind. Ex.

Elle a la Puce à l'oreille; *She has a Flea in her Ear, i. e. She frets at something.*

Je sçai ce qui vous met la Puce à l'oreille.
I know what has nettled you.

Toute la Nuit j'ai la Puce à l'oreille,

Mon Mari dort cependant que je veille.

*I'm nettled each Night, my Husband he snoars
While broad awake I am counting the Hours.*

278 Punaise, a Bug. Whence comes the Use of Punais Punaise, for Persons having a stinking Breath, or some nauseous Smell. Trevoux Ex.

Il faut bien être sote pour aimer un Punais.
A Woman must be at her last Prayers, to settle her Affections on a stinking Otter.

Il est pauvre, il épouse une Punaise, mais elle est riche c'est tout dire.

He is very low in the World; he marries a Pole Cat, but she's rich, that makes amends for all.

From Punaise, comes la Punaisie (Narium foetor) a Distemper in the Nose. Richelet Ex.

La Punaisie est l'une des Causes pourquoi on peut annuler un Mariage.

A running Ulcer in the Nose is one of the Causes for annulling a Marriage;

Like Fœtor pulmonum, a stinking Breath.

279 Taon, pronounce Ton, called a Gad-fly, or Gad-bée, or Horse-fly; proverbially tis said. Richelet Ex.

La premiere Mouche qui le piquera fera un Taon, i. e.

The first Misfortune that happens to him, will compleat his Ruin.

280 Ver, a Worme, is used proverbially thus;

Tirer les vers du nez; to pump one.

Il est nud comme un Ver,

He is as bare as my Hand.

Un Ver se recoquille bien quand on le presse,

Tread upon a Worm, and it will turn.

281 Vercoquin, in the Burlesque, signifies Whims, Fancies, Maggots, &c. Ex.

Il a bien des Vercoquins à la tête,

He is whimsical, magotty, crazy, &c.

282 un Rayon de Miel, a Honey-comb, is the properest Word; yet 'tis only used in Scripture, as we find in Psalm xix. v. 10.

Le Mandemens de l'Eternel sont plus doux que ce qui distille des Rayons de Miel.

The Statutes of the Lord are sweeter than the (Droppings of the) Honey-Comb.

Note Mr. Richelet has it,

Sont plus doux que le Rayon de Miel;

Are sweeter than the Honey-Comb; so it is in our English Bibles. But I took the Text as we have it in our French Protestant Bibles, which say,

Que se qui distille des Rayons de Miel:

And

And Mr. Gibson, Minister of Kerby, in Essex, told me, That our old Translation has a marginal Reading, which renders this Passage, the Dropping, or natural Distillation of the Honey-Comb.

Note. Tho' 'tis proper to say, Rayon; yet 'tis necessary to know, That 'tis generally called Gateau. Richelet Ex.

Voulez vous du Gateau de Miel, and never Rayon

Will you have some Honey-Comb.

Des Metaux et des Pierres.

Of Metals and Stones.

L'Acier	Steel
une Agate	an Agate
l'Aiman	the Load-stone
de l'Albâtre	Alabaster
une Ametiste	an Amethyst
283 l'Argent	Silver
l'Argent vif	Quick-silver
un Caillou	a Flint
de la Ceruse	White Lead
du Corail	Coral
une Cornaline	a Cornelian
du Chrystal	Crystal
du Cuivre jaune }	Brass
du Leton }	
du Cuivre rouge }	Copper
de la Rosette }	
un Diamand	a Diamond

une Emeraude	<i>an Emerald</i>
de l'Etain	<i>Peu ter</i>
du Fer	<i>Iron</i>
du Fer blanc	<i>Tin</i>
du Jaïet	<i>Feat</i>
un Jaspe	<i>a Jasper</i>
du Marbre	<i>Marble</i>
une Mine d'Or	<i>a Gold Mine</i>
du Nitre	<i>Niter</i>
284 de l'Or	<i>Gold</i>
de l'Ocre rouge	<i>Red Oker</i>
une Pierre de taille	<i>a Free-stone</i>
une Pierre de touche	<i>a Touch-stone</i>
une Pierre ponce	<i>a Pumice-stone</i>
du Plomb	<i>Lead</i>
une Lame de } Plomb	<i>a Sheet of Lead</i>
de la Rouille de Fer	<i>Rust of Iron</i>
un Rubis	<i>a Rubis</i>
du Souffre	<i>Brimstone</i>
du Talc	<i>Ising-Glass</i>
du Verd de gris	<i>Verdegrease</i>
du Vitriol.	<i>Vitriol.</i>

Des Gommés.

Of Gums.

l'Ambre	<i>Amber</i>
le Baume	<i>Balm</i>
le Benjoin	<i>Benjamin</i>
la Cire	<i>Wax</i>
285 de l'Encens	<i>Frankincense</i>
le Gaudron	<i>Tarr</i>

283 Argent

la Myrre	<i>Myrrh</i>
la Poix	<i>Pitch</i>
la Refine	<i>Resin</i>
le Suif	<i>Tallow</i>
la Terebentine.	<i>Turpentine.</i>

283 *Argent, Silver. It signifies also Money, Riches, &c. and is used in several proverbial Expressions. Richelet Ex.*

Argent comptant porte Medecine.

Money is a Cure for all Sores.

Argent fait perdre les Gens.

Money is the Ruin of many.

Argent fait Rage, Amour Mariage.

Money marris, and Money makes.

Argent fait tout

Money commands all Things.

284 *l'Or, Gold. Is used in several figurative Expressions. Richelet Ex.*

L'Or même a la Laideur, donne un Teint de Beauté.

Gold makes the crooked streight, and adds Beauty to Deformity.

Vendre au poids de l'or

To make hard Weight.

Promettre des Montagnes d'or, fig.

To promise more than they can perform.

C'est de l'or en barre, signifie

'Tis as good as ready Money:

(Speaking of Merchandizes in Stock.)

285 de l'Encens. *Incense or Frankincense*; and un Encensior is a *Pan* to burn Incense in. They are both used figuratively. Richelet.

The first, Donner de l'Encens, and Offrir de l'Encens, in the proper is, To offer up Incense; and in the figurative, *fig. to flatter, to praise, &c.*
Ex.

Mon Coeur ne balance point à t'offrir l'Encens qui t'est deu. *Dep. to the King.*

My Heart cannot hesitate at giving the Praises due to your Majesty.

But the second, Donner de l'Encensoir par le nez. Is, to flatter one grossly, to praise one ironically, to bamboozle one; In that Sense Gil Blas says, L 4. C 7.

Le bonhomme ne sentit point que je lui donnois de l'Encensoir par le Nez.

The simple old Man did not perceive that I was bamboozling him all the while.

For upon a Critical Observation, take the French literally; There's Difference between holding Parfume under your Nose, and throwing the perfuming Pan at your Head.

Vide Flater, and Encenser, Note 408.

Des Poids.

Of Weights.

286 un Grain
une Dragme, un }
Gros }
un Denier de poids
un scrupule
une Once

a Grain
a Dram
a Penny-weight
a Scruple
vn Ounce

R

une

une Livre	<i>a Pound</i>
le Poids de Marc	<i>Troy-weight</i>
Avoir du poids ou le poids à 16 Onces	<i>Avoir du Poise Weight</i>
un Quintal, ou Cent Livres pesant	
287 un Quart	<i>a Quarter</i>
288 un Quarteron.	<i>a Quartern</i>

*Mesures Rondes.**Dry Measures.*

un Gallon	<i>a Gallon</i>
un Picotin	<i>a Peck</i>
un Boisseau	<i>a Bushel</i>
un Minot	<i>two Bushels</i>
une Mine	<i>four Bushels</i>
un Setier.	<i>twelve Bushels.</i>

*Mesures de Liqueurs.**Liquid Measures.*

une Roquille	<i>a Fill</i>
un Demisetier	<i>Half a Pint</i>
une Chopine	<i>a Pint English</i>
la Pinte le Pot, } la Quarte }	<i>a Quart</i>
un Demi-Gallon	<i>a Pottle</i>
un Setier	<i>two Gallons</i>

un Barril	<i>a Barrel</i>
une Barrique, un } Muid	<i>a Hogshead</i>
un Tonneau.	<i>a Tun.</i>

Mesures de Longueurs.

Long Measures.

un Pouce	<i>an Inch</i>
un Pied	<i>a Foot</i>
une Aune	<i>an Ell</i>
une Verge	<i>a Yard</i>
une Huitième	<i>a Nail</i>
une Toise	<i>a Fathom</i>
une Perche	<i>a Pole or Perch</i>
une Stade	<i>a Furlong</i>
un Arpent	<i>an Acre</i>
une Lieue	<i>a League</i>
un Mile.	<i>a Mile</i>

De la Monoye ou l'Argent.

Of Coin or Money.

un Liard	<i>a Farthing</i>
un Sol	<i>a Penny</i>
Deux Liards	<i>a Half-penny</i>
un Six Sols.	<i>a Six-pence</i>
un Chelin	<i>a Shilling</i>
un Ecu	<i>a Crown</i>

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- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Trente Sols | <i>Half a Crown</i> |
| 289 une Livre sterlin | <i>a Pound Sterling</i> |
| une Guinée | <i>a Guinea</i> |
| une Demi-guinée | <i>a Half Guinea</i> |
| une Pistole d'E-
spagne } | <i>a Spanish Pistole</i> |
| un Louis d'or. | <i>the same, in English.</i> |
- 286 un Poids, *a Weight.* Balzac says,
Si on pesoit les hommes, et si on les estimoit
au Poids; un *Allemand* vaudroit deux *Ro-*
mains, et le *François* une Puce.
If Men were weighed, and valued according
to their Weight; a German would be worth
two Romans, and a Frenchman but a Flea.
- 287 un Quart, *a Quarter.* *The fourth Part of*
any Measure or Weight: 'Tis used for Things sold
by Wholesale or Retail. Ex.
un quart de Quintal, ou de Cent Livres
pesant
A Quarter of an hundred Weight, qt. twenty-
eight Pounds.
un Quart de Muid de Vin.
A Quarter of a Hogshead of Wine.
un Quart d'Aune, *the fourth Part of an Ell.*
un Quart d'Once, *a Quarter of an Ounce.*
- 288 un Quarteron, *a Quartern, or fourth Part.*
'Tis used for Things reckoned by the Hundred and
retailed; and contains five or six Score to the hun-
dred, according to Agreement. 'Tis also the fourth
Part of a Pound for some Things retail'd by
Weight. Ex.

- Un Quarteron de Poires,
A Quarter of a hundred of Pears.
 un Quarteron de Marons,
A Quarter of a hundred of Chestnuts.
 un quarteron de Beure, *a Quartern of Butter.*
 un Demi Quarteron, *Half a Quartern.*
 289 une Livre Sterlin, *a Pound Sterling.* But,
Old Sterling Money, is called Monoye à la Rose;
Because formerly our English Coin was stamp'd with
a Rose.

De la Guerre.

Of War.

un Aide de Camp	<i>an Aid de Camp</i>
un Aide Major	<i>an Adjutant</i>
un Arbaletier	<i>a Crossbowman</i>
un Archer	<i>an Archer</i>
une Armée	<i>an Army</i>
l'Arriere Garde	<i>the Rear Guard</i>
l'Avant Garde	<i>the Van Guard</i>
290 le Bagage	<i>the Baggage</i>
un Bataillon	<i>a Battalion</i>
une Brigade	<i>a Brigade</i>
un Brigadier	<i>a Brigadier</i>
une Bombe	<i>a Bomb or Shell</i>
un Camp volant	<i>a Flying Camp</i>
un Capitaine	<i>a Captain</i>
291 un Cavalier	<i>a Trooper</i>
la Cavalerie	<i>the Horse</i>
un Caporal	<i>a Corporal</i>

un Colonel de Cavalerie	}	<i>a Colonel of Horse</i>
un Colonel d'In- fanterie	}	<i>a Colonel of Foot</i>
un Commissaire		<i>a Muster Master</i>
une Compagnie de Cavalerie	}	<i>a Compy. of Horse</i>
une Compagnie d'Infanterie	}	<i>a Compy. of Foot</i>
un Cornet de Ca- valerie	}	<i>a Cornet of Horse</i>
le Corps de Ba- taille	}	<i>the Main Body</i>
un Corps de Re- serve	}	<i>a Body of Reserve</i>
une Couleuvrine		<i>a Culverin</i>
un Cuirassier		<i>a Curiaffer</i>
un Dragon		<i>a Dragoon</i>
le Drapeau		<i>the Colours</i>
l'Etendart		<i>the Standard</i>
les Enfans perdus		<i>the Forlorn hope</i>
un Enseigne		<i>an Ensign</i>
un Escadron		<i>a Squadron</i>
un Espion		<i>a Spy</i>
un Façionnaire		<i>a Private Centinel</i>
un Fantassin		<i>a Foot Soldier</i>
une File		<i>a File</i>
le Chef de File		<i>the File-Leader</i>
le S. rre file		<i>the Bringer up of a File</i>
le Grand Maî- tre de l'Artil- lerie	}	<i>the Master of Ordnance</i>
un Goujat		<i>a Soldiers Boy</i>

	une Grenade		<i>a Grenade or Fire-ball</i>
	l'Infanterie		<i>the Foot</i>
	un Lancier		<i>a Speerman</i>
	un Lieutenant		<i>a Lieutenant</i>
	un Lieutenant Colonel	}	<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i>
	un Major General	}	<i>a Major General</i>
	un Maréchal de Camp	}	<i>a Field Martial</i>
	un Mineur		<i>a Miner</i>
	un Mortier		<i>a Mortar piece</i>
	un Mousquetaire		<i>a Musqueteer</i>
292	Munitions de bouche	}	<i>Provisions</i>
	Munitions de guerre	}	<i>Ammunitions</i>
	un Officier		<i>an Officer</i>
	une Piece d'Artillerie	}	<i>a Piece of Ordnance</i>
	un Pionnier		<i>a Pioneer</i>
	un Piqueur		<i>a Pikeman</i>
	un Quartier Maître, ou Maréchal de Logis	}	<i>a Quarter Master</i>
	un Rang		<i>a Rank</i>
293	une Sentinelle		<i>a Centinel</i>
	un Serjeant		<i>a Serjeant</i>
	un Soldat		<i>a Soldier</i>
	une Trompette		<i>a Trumpet</i>
	un Trompette		<i>a Trumpeter</i>
	une Timbale		<i>a Kettle Drum</i>
	un Timbalier		<i>a Kettle Drummer</i>

294	un Tambour,	}	<i>a Drum</i>
	une Caisse		
	un Tambour		<i>a Drummer</i>
	une Tente, un	}	<i>a Tent</i>
	Pavillon		
	un Vivandier		<i>a Sutler</i>
	d'une Epée		<i>of a Sword</i>
	le Bout		<i>the Chape</i>
	le Crochet		<i>the Hook</i>
295	le Fourreau		<i>the Scabbard</i>
	la Garde		<i>the Hilt</i>
296	la Lame		<i>the Blade</i>
	la Plaque		<i>the Shell</i>
	la Poignée		<i>the Handle</i>
	la Pointe		<i>the Point</i>
	le Pommeau.		<i>the Pommel.</i>

290 le Baggage, *the Baggage, &c. In a Satirical Stile; they say,*

*Plier bagage, to pack up one's Trumpery;
Also to pack up one's Awls and march off.*

291 Cavalier, *a Trooper; It signifies also a Knight Cavalier, or Gentleman, as we find in Books treating of the Customs and Manners of the Italians, and Spaniards, such as Gil Blas, and others.*

292 Munitions, *is a Term of War, for Powder, Shot, Forrage, Wood, Corn, Wine, Bread and Meat, otherwise distinguished by*

*Munitions de Guerre. Ammunition,
Containing all Warlike Stores; and
Munitions de Bouche. Provisions,
Or Eatables and Drinkables.*

The latter is used in Gil Blafs in a Burlesk Stile thus ;

Je ne mets dans mon Sac que Munitions de Bouche,

I store my Bag with nothing but Belly Timber.

293 une Sentinelle, a Centinel. One who stands Centinel. The Word is Feminine, though a Man is the Agent. Ex.

une Sentinelle avancée, an advanced Centinel.

294 Tambour ou Caisse, a Drum ; the latter is only used among Soldiers. Ex.

On bat le Tambour par tout le Royaume.

They are beating up for Soldiers all over the Kingdom. And in Scripture.

Louez le Seigneur avec le Tambour.

Praise the Lord with the Timbrel. Ps. 150.

295. Fourreau, a Scabbard ; is used in this Kind of Proverb.

Il a couché comme l'épée du Roi dans son Fourreau.

(Signifies) He lay in his Cloaths all Night.

296 Lame, a Blade. We say with the French, in a Jocular Stile.

C'est une bonne Lame,

He's a good or notable Blade.

C'est une fine Lame,

She's a cunning sly Jade.

D'une Armure.

Of Arms and Armour.

	une Arbalete		<i>a Cross-bow</i>
	un Arc		<i>a Bow</i>
	une Bayonete		<i>a Bayonet, or Dagger</i>
	un Bouclier		<i>a Shield, or Buckler</i>
	un Brassar		<i>a Vambrace</i>
	un Carquois		<i>a Quiver</i>
297	un Casque		<i>a Helmet</i>
298	un Ceste ou	}	<i>a Cestus, or Gantlet</i>
	Gantelet		
	un Corset		<i>a Corset</i>
	une Cotte d'Ar-	}	<i>a Coat of Arms</i>
	mes		
	une Cotte de	}	<i>a Coat of Mail</i>
	Maille		
	un Coutelas		<i>a Hanger</i>
	une Cuirasse		<i>a Cuirass</i>
	un Cuissart		<i>Armour for the Thigh</i>
	un Dard		<i>a Dart</i>
	un Ecu		<i>an ancient Shield</i>
	une Epée, ou	}	<i>a Sword, or Whyniard</i>
299	une Flamberge		
	une Flèche		<i>an Arrow</i>
	une Fronde		<i>a Sling</i>
	un Fusil		<i>a Fusee, or Fowling-piece</i>
	le Bassinet		<i>the Pan</i>
	le Serpentin		<i>the Cock</i>
	le Genouillere		<i>Boot top</i>

un Hauſſe cou	a Gorget, or Neck-piece
une Hache d'Ar- mes	a Battle-Ax
uu Javelot, une Javeline	a Javelin
une Lance	a Lance, or Spear
un Morion	a Murrian
un Mouſquet	a Muſket
un Mouſqueton	a Blunderbuſs
une Pike	a Pike
un Piſtolet	a Piſtol
un Poignard	a Daggar
un Sabre	a Sabre
un Simeterre	a Simiter.

297 *Casque, a Helmet or Head-piece, figuratively it ſtands for the Head or Brains. Ex.*

Il en a dans le Casque, ſignifies, Il a la Cerveille brouillée, i. e.

His Head is confuſed, or his Brains are intoxicated with Wine or otherwiſe.

298 *Le Ceſte, Ceuſtus, is properly, La Ceinture de Venus, Venus's Girdle. Richelet. Ex.*

Cupidon deroba le Ceſte de ſa Mere

Cupid ſtole his Mother's Girdle, or Ceuſtus.

Elle avoit en ſes yeux en ſa voix en ſon Geſte,

Plus de Charmes divers que Venus en ſon Ceſte.

Not Venus' Ceuſtus can more Charms comprise,

Than do the fair one's Voice, her Air, her Eyes.

The Ceuſtus among the Ancients was alſo (Zona Cingulum) the Girdle or Corſlet, Maidens uſed to wear, which the Bridegroom looſened or unlaced, when he had brought home his Bride. Trevoux.

To which has succeeded the Garter or like Favours given now-a-days.

un Ceste, a Cestus; signifies also, un Gantelet, a Gantelet or Glove, arm'd for boxing; and this is what is meant by the Word Ceste in Telem. C. 5.

Le Combat du Ceste fût plus difficile,
The boxing with the Cestus was more difficult.

Je haussai mon Ceste pour tomber sur lui avec de plus de force.

I raised my Cestus to fall upon him with greater Force.

Whence comes the Custom of challenging by dropping a Glove, and accepting of the Challenge by taking it up.

299 une Flamberge, a Whyniard; Is a disdainful and Cant-Word for a Sword. Ex.

Rengaine ta Flamberge mon Ami

Put up thy Whyniard Friend.

Je mis Flamberge au Vent. *Gil Blas.*

I flourished my Whyniard.

Des Fortifications.

Of Fortifications.

un Bastion	a Bastion
une Batterie	a Battery
un Blocus	a Blockade
un Breche	a Breach
une Casemate	a Casemate
un Château	a Castle
le Chemin couvert	the Covered Way

une

une Citadelle	<i>a Citadel</i>
une Corne	<i>a Horn Work</i>
une Couronne	<i>a Crown Work</i>
les Dehors	<i>the Out Works</i>
une Demi-lune	<i>a Half Moon</i>
un Donjon	<i>a Dungeon</i>
une Embrasure	<i>a Port Hole</i>
l'Escarpe	<i>the Scarp</i>
une Fausse-Braye	<i>a false Trench</i>
un Fort, un Fortin	<i>a Fort, a little Fort, or</i>
une Forteresse	<i>a Fortrefs</i>
le Fossé	<i>the Ditch</i>
des Fraises	<i>Fraises</i>
un Gabion	<i>a Gabion</i>
une Gabionade	<i>a Gabionade</i>
une Galeris	<i>a Gallery</i>
le Glacis	<i>the Glacis</i>
une Guerite	<i>a Centry-Box</i>
une Herse	<i>a Port Cullis</i>
des Lignes	<i>Lines</i>
une Mine	<i>a Mine</i>
la Muraille	<i>the Wall</i>
une Palissade	<i>a Palisado</i>
un Parapet	<i>a Parapet</i>
une Plateforme	<i>a Platform</i>
300 un Pont levis	<i>a Draw-Bridge</i>
une Porte	<i>a Porte, or Gate</i>
une Pôterne	<i>a Postern</i>
le Rampart	<i>the Rampart</i>
un Ravelin	<i>a Ravelin</i>
une Redoute	<i>a Redoubt</i>
un Siège	<i>a Siege</i>
une Tour	<i>a Tower</i>

301 la Tranchée *the Trenches*
 une Ville de }
 Guerre } *a fortified Town*

300 Un Pont, *a Bridge*, and Pont levis, *a Draw-bridge*. Richelet. *Ex.*

Il faut faire un Pont d'Or à son Ennemi.

Proverb signifying, That we must favour our Enemy with Means to make his Escape, if he designs to fly.

And not purchase a Peace of him, as some have interpreted it. And figuratively.

Un Cheval qui fait des Ponts levis, *signifies A Horse that rears himself up upon his hind Feet.*

301 La Tranchée, *the Trenches*, is used in the following Terms. Richelet. *Ex.*

Ouvrir la Tranchée, *to open the Trenches.*

Monter la Tranchée, *to mount Guard in the Trenches.*

Descendre la Tranchée, *to come off Guard in the Trenches.*

Nettoyer la Tranchée, c'est faire une sortie sur la Garde de la Tranchée, la faire plier, mettre en fuite les Travailleurs, raser le parapet, combler le Fossé, et enclouer le Cannon des Assiegeans.

To clear the Trenches; that is, making a Sally upon the Intrenched, making them give Way, putting the Workmen to Flight, levelling the Parapet, filling up the Ditch, and nailing the Besiegers Cannon.

Termes de Guerre,

Terms of War.

Assiéger un place, ou y mettre le Siege	}	<i>to besiege a Place, or to lay Siege to it</i>
les Assiegeans		<i>the Besiegers,</i>
les Assiegez		<i>the Besieged</i>
un Assaût		<i>an Assault, or Storming</i>
Donner l'Assaût à une Ville	}	<i>to storm a Town</i>
Attacher le Mineur		<i>to set on the miner</i>
une Bataille		<i>a pitched Battle</i>
Ranger en Bataille		<i>to draw into order of Battle</i>
Donner Bataille		<i>to give Battle</i>
Gagner la Bataille		<i>to gain the Battle</i>
Perdre la Bataille		<i>to lose the Day</i>
Battre la Chamade		<i>to beat a Parley</i>
Battre une Place		<i>to batter a Place</i>
la Canonner		<i>to cannonade it</i>
Campèr, Capituler		<i>to encamp, to capitulate</i>
Sonner la Charge		<i>to sound the Charge</i>
un grand Carnage		<i>a great Slaughter</i>
une Contremarche		<i>a Countermarch</i>
Enlever un quartier		<i>to beat up a Quarter</i>
Mettre l'Ennemi en deroute	}	<i>to rout the Enemy</i>
Defaire les Ennemis		<i>to defeat the Enemy</i>
Enroler un Soldat		<i>to enlist a Soldier</i>

196 *A Critical VOCABULARY.*

S'Enroler	<i>to enlist one's self</i>
Donner l'Escalade à } une ville	<i>to scale a Town</i>
une Escarmouche	<i>a Skirmish</i>
Passer au Fil de l'Epée	<i>to put to the Sword</i>
Mettre Garnison dans } une Ville	<i>to garrison a Town</i>
Lever des Troupes	<i>to raise Men</i>
Faire montre, passer } à la montre, passer } en Reveuë	<i>to pass Muster, or in Review</i>
Demander quartier	<i>to ask Quarters</i>
Donner quartier	<i>to give Quarters</i>
Se rendre	<i>to yield</i>
Rendre la Ville	<i>to surrender the Town</i>
la Reddition	<i>the Surrender</i>
Faire la Reveuë	<i>to review</i>
Lever le Siege	<i>to raise the Siege</i>
Faire une Sortie	<i>to make a Sally</i>
la Solde des Soldats	<i>the Soldiers Pay</i>

De la Navigation. Of Navigation.

un Amiral	<i>an Admiral</i>
un Vice Amiral	<i>a Vice Admiral</i>
un Contre Amiral	<i>a Rear Admiral</i>
une Ancre	<i>an Anchor</i>
un Bac	<i>a Ferry-boat</i>
une Barque de Pecheur	<i>a Fisher-boat</i>
un Bateau	<i>a Boat</i>
un Brulot	<i>a Fire Ship</i>

la Bouffole, ou le Compas de Route	}	<i>the Compass</i>
un Canon		<i>a Cannon, or Gun</i>
un Canon de fonte		<i>a brass Gun</i>
l'Ame, ou la Bouche d'un Cannon	}	<i>the Mouth of a Gun</i>
l'Affut d'un Canon		<i>the Gun Carriage</i>
la Culasse du Canon		<i>the Breech</i>
un Boulet de Canon		<i>a Cannon Ball</i>
un Coup de Canon		<i>a Cannon Shot</i>
un Volée, ou une Bordée	}	<i>a Broad Side</i>
une Chaloupe		<i>a Sloop</i>
un Charpentier de Navire	}	<i>a Ship-wright</i>
la Chiourme		<i>the Crew of Gally Slaves</i>
un Combat naval		<i>a Sea Fight</i>
une Corde, un Cable		<i>a Rope, a Cable</i>
les Cordages		<i>the Tackling</i>
l'éperon		<i>the Beak-head</i>
un Esquif		<i>a Cock-boat</i>
l'Equipage		<i>the Ship's Crew</i>
le Fond de Cale		<i>the Hold of a Ship</i>
une Flote, une Armée navale	}	<i>a Fleet, a Navy</i>
302 une Galere		<i>a Galley</i>
une Galiote a Bombes	}	<i>a Bomb-ketch</i>
le Gouvernail		<i>the Helm, or Rudder</i>
du Lest		<i>Ballast</i>
un Maquilleur		<i>a Mackrel-boat</i>

la Marine	{ <i>the Mariners, and the</i>
un Matelot	<i>naval Power</i>
un Mât	<i>a Seaman</i>
le Grand Mât	<i>a Mast</i>
la Mizaine	<i>the Main Mast</i>
l'Artimon	<i>the Fore Mast</i>
le Beaupré	<i>the Mizzen Mast</i>
la Hune	<i>the Bow-Sprit</i>
le Grand Hunier	<i>the Round Top</i>
un Naufrage	<i>the Main Top Mast</i>
303 le Pavillon	<i>a Shipwreck</i>
les Flammes	<i>the Flag</i>
le Pont, le Tillac	<i>the Pendants</i>
de la Poudre à }	{ <i>the Deck, the Quarter</i>
Canon	<i>Deck</i>
la Meche	<i>Gun-Powder</i>
304 la Poupe	<i>the Match</i>
la Proüe	<i>the Stern, or Poop</i>
la Quille	<i>the Prow, or Fore-part</i>
une Rame	<i>the Keel</i>
le Stribord, le }	<i>an Oar</i>
Basbord }	<i>the Starboard, the Lar-</i>
une Sonde	<i>board</i>
une Ligne à Sonder	<i>a Sounding Lead</i>
une Voile	<i>a Sounding Line</i>
la Grand Voile	<i>a Sail</i>
la Voile de Mi- }	<i>the Main Sail</i>
zaine }	<i>the Fore Sail</i>
la Voile d'Ar- }	<i>the Mizzen Sail</i>
timon }	<i>the Top Sails</i>
les Huniers	<i>the Yards</i>
les Verges	

un Vaisseau, ou un Navire	}	<i>a Ship</i>
un Vaisseau, Marchand	}	<i>a Merchant Ship</i>
un Vaisseau de Guerre	}	<i>a Man of War</i>
le Vaisseau de l'Amiral	}	<i>the Admiral's Ship, or the Flag</i>

302 Galere, is a Word used in the following figurative Expression, (*Jacta est Alea*) viz.

Vogue la Galere, signifying

The Die is cast, the Thing is determined or resolved upon, or Hap-bazard, at all Events, also let the world rub, let's be merry, never be in care.

303 Pavillon, a Flag. Faire ou Arborer le Pavillon, to hoist a Flag. Amener ou baisser le Pavillon, to lower or strike the Flag. Faire Pavillon blanc, to hoist a Flag of Truce. Ex.

Toutes les Nations Etrangères amènent le Pavillon à la rencontre de nos Vaisseaux de Guerre,

All foreign Nations lower their Flag (by Way of Salute) when they meet our Men of War.

304 Poupe, the Stern or Poop; is used in the figurative thus:

Avoir le vent en Poupe, to sail with the Wind, i. e. to be lucky or successful in all one's Undertakings.

Le Voyage,
Travelling, or a Journey.

	un Bateau		<i>a Boat</i>
305	le Chemin		<i>the Way</i>
	le grand Chemin		<i>the High-way</i>
	une Chaise de Poste	}	<i>a Post-Chaise</i>
	un Cheval de Re- lais	}	<i>a Fresh Horse</i>
	un Cheval de Renvoy	}	<i>a Return'd Horse</i>
	des Cheveaux de Poste	}	<i>Post Horses</i>
	un Carosse		<i>a Coach</i>
	un Carosse coupé		<i>a chariot</i>
	un Carosse de Remise	}	<i>a Livery or Jobb Coach</i>
	un Carosse de Maître	}	<i>a Gentleman's coach</i>
	un Carosse de Voiture, ou un Coche	}	<i>a Stage Coach</i>
	la Diligence		<i>the flying Coach</i>
	un Fiacre, ou un Carosse de lou- age	}	<i>a Hackney Coach</i>
	le Guide		<i>the Guide</i>
	un Hotellerie		<i>an Inn</i>

l'Hôte

	P'Hôte, ou	}	<i>the Inn-keeper, or</i>
	P'Hôtesse		<i>the Landlady</i>
	un Muletier		<i>a Mule Driver</i>
306	la Poussiere		<i>the Dust</i>
	un Sentier		<i>a Path</i>
	les Valets de	}	<i>the Servants in an Inn</i>
	P'Hotellerie		
	le Voiturier		<i>the Carrier</i>

305 Chemin, *signifies, Way, Journey, &c.* Ex.
Une Heure de Chemin,

An Hour's Journey, i. e. about a League

Le Beau-Monde prend le Chemin de
nous venir voir. *Mol. Prec.*

*The People of Fashion begin to visit us, i. e.
have found the Way, &c.*

Aller son grand Chemin, *signifies*

To go roundly, to deal sincerely, or above-board.

Demeurer en beau Chemin, *signifies*

To be discouraged on Account of some Difficulty.

306 Poussiere, *Dust, and Faire mordre la Poussiere, is, to kill in Battle, a poetical Expression: Dryden uses almost the same Term; and made him bite the ground, Dry. Virg. the French say, bite the dust: But may be turn'd into a disdainful Sense, as in Gil Blas. Ex.*

Nous fimes mordre la Poussiere à deux
de ses Gens,

We made Worms Meat of two of his Men.

De l'Ecole.*Of the School.*

une Ardoise	<i>a Slate</i>
un Banc	<i>a Bench</i>
un Cadeau	<i>a Flourish</i>
un Canif	<i>a Pen-knife</i>
une Classe	<i>a Form, or Class</i>
un Cornet	<i>an Ink-horn</i>
du Cotton	<i>Cotton</i>
un Crayon de mi- ne de Plomb }	<i>a black Lead Pencil</i>
un Discours	<i>a Speech</i>
un Ecolier	<i>a Scholar</i>
une Ecrtoire	<i>a Standish</i>
l'Ecriture	<i>Writing</i>
les Jambages	<i>the full or body Strokes</i>
les Liaisons	<i>the hair strokes or Joinings</i>
de l'Encre	<i>Ink</i>
l'Etude	<i>the Study</i>
une Ferule	<i>a Ferula</i>
une Harangue	<i>an Oration, or Set Speech</i>
l'Instruction	<i>Teaching</i>
un Livre de Mise et de Recept }	<i>a Book of Accompts</i>
308 un Brouillon	<i>a Day-book</i>
un Journal	<i>a Journal</i>
un Livre de Rai- son }	<i>a Ledger</i>
un Feuille	<i>a Leaf</i>

les

les Revers du	}	<i>the Back of the Leaf</i>
Feuillet		
une Page		<i>a Page</i>
la Marge		<i>the Margin</i>
une Ligne		<i>a Line</i>
la Lecture		<i>Reading</i>
une Lettre		<i>a Letter</i>
un Maître d'Ecole		<i>a School Master</i>
un Regent		<i>a Grammarian</i>
un Soumaître		<i>an Usher</i>
un Martinet		<i>a Cat o'nine tails</i>
du Papier à écrire		<i>Writing-Paper</i>
du Papier gris		<i>brown Paper</i>
du Papier qui boit		<i>Paper that sinks</i>
du Papier brouil-	}	<i>blotting Paper</i>
lard		
du Papier de Poste		<i>Post Paper</i>
du Papier doré		<i>Gilt Paper</i>
une feuille de Pa-	}	<i>a Sheet of Paper</i>
pier		
une Main de	}	<i>a Quire of Paper</i>
Papier		
un Cayer de	}	<i>a small Paper Book</i>
Papier		
les Parties & la	}	<i>Parsing and Construction</i>
Construction		
un Sujet		<i>a Theme</i>
un Thème		<i>an Exercise</i>
un Pensionnaire		<i>a Boarder</i>
un Externe		<i>a Day Scholar</i>
une Plume		<i>a Quill</i>
une Plume taillée		<i>a Pen</i>
la Bec, la Fente		<i>the Nib, the Slit</i>

un Poeme	<i>a Poem</i>
de la Prose	<i>Prose</i>
un Precepteur	<i>a Tu'or</i>
une Proposition	<i>a Proposition</i>
la Pcudre	<i>the Sand</i>
le Poudrier	<i>the Sand-box</i>
un Pulpitre	<i>a Desk</i>
une Rature	<i>an Erasement</i>
une Regle	<i>a Ruler</i>
un Sot, un Lour- daut }	<i>a Dunce</i>
une Verge	<i>a Rod</i>
des Vers	<i>Verses</i>
les Vacances	<i>{ the Holy-days, after { Breaking-up</i>

307 *Cadeau*, in *Moliere* is used for a *Feast*, or great *Entertainment*, or *Party of Pleasure*: But it is better to use the Word *Fête*. *Ex.*

Donner un *Cadeau* aux Dames. *Mol.*

To give the Ladies a Treat, Juncket, or Ball.

J'aime le Jeu, les Visites, les Promenades et les *Cadeaux*. *Mol.*

I love Gaming, Visiting, gadding, Parties of Pleasure.

Le Roi a donné une *Fête* aux Dames. *Mol. (not Cadeau).*

The King gave the Ladies a Ball or Entertainment.

308 Un Brouillon, *a Day-book or Waste-book, or a foul Draught. It is likewise used for a hair-brained or quarrelsome Boy. Ex.*

C'est un petit Brouillon,
He's a little Hair-brain'd, &c.

Des Instrumens de Musique, et des
Exercices du Corps

*Of Musical Instruments, and bodily
Exercises.*

une Basse de Viole	<i>a Bass Viol</i>
le Chant	<i>Singing</i>
la Chasse	<i>Hunting</i>
la Chasse aux Oi- seaux }	<i>Fowling</i>
un Claveffin	<i>a Harpsichord</i>
une Cornemuse	<i>a Bag-pipe</i>
la Danse	<i>Dancing</i>
une épinette	<i>a Spinnet</i>
309 l'Escrime	<i>Fencing</i>
un Flageolet	<i>a Flageolet</i>
une Flute	<i>a Flute</i>
310 une Guitarre	<i>a Guitar</i>
une Harpe	<i>a Harp</i>
un Hautbois	<i>a Hautboy</i>
un Javelot, un Dard, }	<i>a Dart</i>

	lancer des Jave-	}	<i>to throw Darts</i>
	lots		
	un Luth, pron Lu.		<i>a Lute</i>
	la Lute		<i>Wrestling</i>
311	le Manege		<i>Riding</i>
312	la Musique		<i>Musick</i>
	la Nage		<i>Swimming</i>
	la Paume, le Tripot		<i>Tennis</i>
	la Pêche		<i>Fishing</i>
	la Promenade		<i>Walking</i>
313	le Saut		<i>Leaping</i>
314	une Trompette		<i>a Trumpet</i>
	un Violon		<i>a Violin, or Fiddle.</i>

309 L'Escrime, *a Term of the Academy, growing out of Date, being only used in the Burlesque.* Richelet. *Ex.*

Vous leur avez fait voir un Tour d'Escrime qui dans le Cocur leur donne un Coup d'Estoc. Voit. Poës.

You shew'd them a shy Pass, and gave them a home Thrust. And figuratively, They caught a Tartar; you have given them a Rowland for their Oliver.

The Word now in Use for fencing is,

L'Art de faire des Armes.

310 Une Flute, *a Flute.* Jouer de la Flute, *to play on the Flute.* But in a burlesque or satirical Stile, we say, Fluter, *to pipe.* *Ex.*

Ces Gens nous rompent la Tête avec leurs Flutes: Je voudrois qu'ils allassent fluter ailleurs.

These Folks distract my Brains with their piping: I wish they would go and pipe elsewhere.

311 *Le Manege, is a Term used in the Academy. It is also used figuratively for cunning, subtile Intriguing, &c. Thus speaking of a Courtier they say. Richelet. Ex.*

*Il entend le Manege, that is to say,
He understands Trap or Intriguing.*

*C'est un Manege difficile,
'Tis a difficult Task to manage.*

*Je suis las de tous ces Maneges,
I am tired with all these Tricks.*

*The Word properly used for Riding, is
L'Art de monter à Cheval.*

312 *La Musique, Musick in general. Ex.*

*Thus 'tis said, Chanter la Musique,
To sing, or to sing by Notes.*

*En Espagne et en Italie les Galans donnent
la Nuit la Musique à leurs Maitresses.*

*In Spain and Italy Lovers serenade in the
Night their Mistresses.*

313 *Le faut, leaping. Faire un Saut en l'Air, to take a Leap in the Dark, to be hang'd, or thrown down Stairs, or out of a Window.*

And satirically, Fair le Saut de l'Allemand. (A Lecto ad Mensam) signifies, to raise from the Bed and go to the Cupboard, to live indolently and luxuriously. Richelet.

314 *Trompette, is used in the proverbial Expressions. Richelet. Ex.*

C'est un bon Cheval de Trompette, i. e. He's a Man not to be terrified with Threatnings.

A Gens de Village Trompette de Bois, i. e. Every Man must be treated according to his Condition.

Diver-

Divertissemens et la Jeu,

Diversions and Plays, or Gaming.

315	Les Cartes	<i>Cards</i>
	un Jeu de Cartes	<i>a Pack of Cards</i>
	les Figures	<i>the Court Cards</i>
	le Roi, la Dame	<i>the King, the Queen</i>
	le Valet, l'As	<i>the Knave, the Ace</i>
	le Dix, le Neuf	<i>the Ten, the Nine</i>
	les Coeurs	<i>Hearts</i>
	les Carreaux	<i>Diamonds</i>
	les Treffles	<i>Clubs</i>
	les Piques	<i>Spades</i>
	le Piquet	<i>Picket</i>
316	Pic, Repic & Capot	<i>Peek, Re-peek and Capor</i>
	l'Hombre	<i>Ombre</i>
	la Bête, faire la }	<i>Loo, to be loo'd, to be</i>
	Bête }	<i>beasted</i>
	un Flux	<i>a Flush</i>
une	Sequence	<i>a Sequence</i>
	un Atout, une }	<i>a Trump</i>
	Triomphe }	
	des Jettons	<i>Counters</i>

Les Dez,***The Dice.***

le Cornet

trois six, ou Raf-
fle de six }

Doublets

Carmes

Ambes-as

le Jeu de Hazard

Les Dames

un Damier

une Dame

le Trictrac

Toutes Tables

une Case

Les Echecs

un Echiquier

un Pion

le Roi, la Dame

une Tour, ou un
Roc }

317 un Fou

un Chevalier

Echec et Mat

un Refaire

*the Dice-Box**Passage**Doublets**two Fours**Ambf-ace**Hazard**Draughts**a Draught-board**a Man**Trick track**Backgammon**a Point**Chefs**a Chefs-board**a Pawn**the King, the Queen**a Rock**a Bishop**a Knight**Check-Mate**a Drawn-game.*

315 Les Cartes sont brouillées, a figurative Expression, signifying,

That Matters are in great Confusion, either among private Persons, or in the State, or among Princes.

316 Pic, Repic, et Capot, Terms used at Picket. They are also used figuratively, thus,

Il est demeuré Capot, i. e.

His Nose was wip'd, he look'd confounded.

Vous allez faire Pic Repic et Capot tout ce quil y a de Galans dans Paris,

Tu'll cut a Flash, and top all the gallanting Sparks in Paris. Moliere.

317 Fou, is a Bishop at Chess. It signifies also a Fool, which gave Rise to this Kind of Proverb.

Les Fous sont près des Rois, i. e.

Kings are attended with Fools, or Tools insinuating as the thing is true at Chess: So it is at the Courts of several Princes. Richalet.

Les Jeux d'Enfans,

Children's Plays.

Aller-à califour-
 chon sur un } *to ride on a Stick, or*
 Baton, ou Che } *Hobby-Horse.*
 valet

Aller à cloche } *to hop*
 pied }

Qui veut jouer à la Blaque,
Who'll prick at my Lottery Book.

Jouer aux Barres, *to play at Prison Bars.*

Commencez vos Barres,
Do you lead out.

Donnez Barres sur lui,
Do you take him.

J'ai Barres sur vous,
You are my Prisoner.

une Balle

a Ball

Envoyez moi }
 la Balle }

tofs the Ball to me

un Balon

a Foot-ball

un Bilboquet

a Catcher

se brandiller

to see-saw, or swing

une Brandilloire,	}	<i>a See-saw, or a Swing</i>
ou une Escar-		
poulette	}	<i>to play at Truss-fail</i>
Jouër à Cheval		
fendu		
une Canoniere		<i>a Pop-gun</i>
un Cerf-volant		<i>a Kite</i>
Jouër à Cligne mufette		<i>to play at hide and seek</i>
des Cliquettes		<i>Snappers</i>
la Crosse		<i>Cricket-play, or the Bat</i>

Vous etes bon Crosseur,
You are a good Cricket Player.

Je suis au dessus de vous,
You are above my Match,

Qui est de nôtre Parti ?
Who is on our Side ?

Vous etes hors de Jeu,
You are out.

J'ai le devant,
I have the Lead.

Comme quoi sommes nous ?
Who and who are together ?

Comment va la Partie ?
How goes the Game ?

Je me tiendrai au Guet,
I'll look out.

Ayez bon Oeil au Guet,
Keep a good Look out.

Tenez bien votre Coin,
Keep your standing.

C'est le Coup de la Partie,
This is the deciding Stroke.

J'ai frappé la Balle au Bond,
I struck or took the Ball upon the Rebound.

Vous

Vous l'avez attrapé à la Volée,
You took it flying.

Alte la, le Guichet est abbatu,
Stand still, the Wicket is down.

Vos Tours sont finis,
Your Hands are out.

Nous avons l'Avantage,
We have the better of it.

Colimaçon borgne, montre mois tes Cornes,
Snail, Snail, come out off your Horns,
Or I'll burn you as black as a Cole.

le Colin maillard *Blind Man's Buff*

Denicher les Oiseaux } *Birds nesting*

Jouer à la Fossète *to play at Cbuck*

le Frappe-mains *Hot-Cockles*

une Fusée, un } *a Squib, a Cracker*
Petard }

une Fulée volante *a Rocket*

tirer des Fusées *to fire off Squibbs*

la Gribouillette *Scrambling*

J'ai jetté mon Coeur à la Gribouillette
l'attrape qui pourra.

*Come, Boys and Girls, scramble, and catch
as catch can.*

le Jeu de l'Oye *the Game of the Goose*

un Pallette et un } *a Battle-door and Shut-*
Volant } *tle-Cock*

Jouer au Palet *to play at Quoits*

Jouër à pair et non pair	<i>to play at even or odd</i>
Jouër à croix et à pile	<i>to toss up Head or Tail</i>
Jouër à la poste.	<i>to play at leap-frog</i>
Jouër aux Pierrettes	<i>to play at Marbles</i>

A qui est ce à jouër ?

Who is to play ? Moi, *I.*

C'est à moi à faire, 'Tis my Turn.

Je suis le premier, *I am first.*

Vous etes le dernier, *You are lag.*

Mettez votre Enjeu, *Stake down.*

D'où Pieterons nous ?

Where is our Standing ?

Pietez juste, *Stand fair.*

Point de Liberté, *No Clearings.*

Je romps ce Coup, *I barr.*

Jouër à la Queuë leu leu	<i>to play at thread-my-needle</i>
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Faires des Ricochets	<i>to play at Duck and Drake</i>
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Jouër à la Trompe	<i>to play upon a Jews-harp</i>
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Fouetter un Sabot ou } une Corniche	<i>to whip a Top or a Gig</i>
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Tourner une Toupie	<i>to spin a Castle-top</i>
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Ma Toupie dort, *My Top hums.*

La Laniere, la Corde, le Fouet,

The Lash, the String, the Whip.

Quitter les Jeux d'Enfans,

To leave off Childrens Plays.

Les Noms des Dieux Payens,

Le plus ancien des Dieux	<i>Saturne</i>
le Dieu du Temps	<i>Chronos</i>
le Dieu de Ciel et de la Terre	<i>Jupiter</i>
le Dieu de la Mer	<i>Neptune</i>
le Dieu de l'Enfer	<i>Pluton</i>
le Dieu de la Poésie, de la Mé- dicine et des Oracles	} <i>Apollon</i>
le Dieu du Soleil	<i>Phoebus</i>
le Dieu du Vin	<i>Bacchus</i>
le Dieu de l'Eloquence	<i>Mercuré</i>
le Dieu de la Guerre	<i>Mars</i>
le Dieu du Feu, et le Forge- ron des Dieux	} <i>Vulcain</i>
le Dieu des Vents	<i>Æole</i>
le Dieu de l'Amour	<i>Cupido</i>
les Dieux des Mariniers	<i>Castor & Pollux</i>
le Dieu de la Campagne	<i>Faune</i>
les Dieu des Forêts	<i>Sylvanus</i>
le Dieu Marin	<i>Glaucus</i>
le Dieu des Bergers	<i>Pan</i>
le Dieu des Richesses	<i>Plutus</i>
le Dieu des Jardins	<i>Priape</i>
le Dieu des Yvrognes	<i>Silene</i>
les trois Juges d'Enfer	{ <i>Minos</i> <i>Rhadamanthus</i> <i>Æacus</i>
la Déesse du Ciel et de la ter- re, la Femme de Jupiter	} <i>Junon</i>

The Names of the Heathen Gods.

<i>The most antient of the Gods</i>	Saturn
<i>the God of Time</i>	Chronos
<i>the God of Heaven and Earth</i>	Jupiter
<i>the God of the Sea</i>	Neptune
<i>the God of Hell</i>	Pluto
<i>the God of Poetry, Physick, and Divination</i>	Apollo
<i>the God of the Sun</i>	Phoebus
<i>the God of Wine</i>	Bacchus
<i>the God of Eloquence</i>	Mercury
<i>the God of War</i>	Mars
<i>the God of Fire, and the Smith of the Gods</i>	Vulcan
<i>the God of Winds</i>	Æolus
<i>the God of Love</i>	Cupid
<i>the God of Mariners</i>	Castor & Pollux
<i>the God of Country-men</i>	Faunus
<i>the God of Woods</i>	Sylvanus
<i>a Sea God</i>	Glaucus
<i>the God of Shepherds</i>	Pan
<i>the God of Riches</i>	Plutus
<i>the God of Gardens</i>	Priapus
<i>the God of Drunkards</i>	Silenus
<i>the three Judges of Hell</i>	{ Minos Rhadamanthus Æacus
<i>the Goddess of Heaven and Earth, the Wife of Jupiter</i>	Juno

la Deesse des Enfers	<i>Proserpine</i>
la Deesse du Feu	<i>Vesta</i>
la Deesse de la Chasse	<i>Diane</i>
la Deesse du Matin	<i>Aurore</i>
la Deesse de la Justice	<i>Astrée</i>
la Deesse de la Guerre	<i>Bellone</i>
la Deesse des Bleds	<i>Ceres</i>
la Deesse des Arts	<i>Minerve</i>
la Deesse des Armes	<i>Pallas</i>
la Deesse de l'Amour & } de la Beauté	<i>Venus</i>
la Deesse du Renom	<i>la Renommée</i>
les Deesses des Arbres	<i>les Driades</i>
les Deesses des Rivieres } et des Fontaines	<i>les Naiades</i>
les Deesses de la Poésie	<i>les Muses</i>
la Deesse de la Mer	<i>Tbetis</i>
318 les Nymphes de la Mer	<i>les Nereides</i>
la Soeur de Cupidon	<i>l'Harmonie</i>
319 Les Dieux Tutelaires	<i>sont les Jesuites</i>
les trois Graces	{ <i>Aglaia, Thalia,</i> <i>Euphronia</i>
les trois Furies	{ <i>la Colere, l'A-</i> <i>varice la Con-</i> <i>cupiscence</i>
les Chien d'Enfer	<i>Cerbere.</i>

<i>the Goddess of Hell</i>	Proserpine
<i>the Goddess of Fire</i>	Vesta
<i>the Goddess of Hunting</i>	Diana
<i>the Goddess of the Morning</i>	Aurora
<i>the Goddess of Justice</i>	Astra
<i>the Goddess of War</i>	Bellona
<i>the Goddess of Corn</i>	Ceres
<i>the Goddess of Arts</i>	Minerva
<i>the Goddess of Arms</i>	Pallas
<i>the Goddess of Love and Beauty</i>	Venus
<i>the Goddess of Fame</i>	Fame
<i>the Goddesses of Trees</i>	the Dryades
<i>the Goddesses of Rivers and Fountains,</i>	{ the Naides
<i>the Goddesses of Poetry</i>	the Muses
<i>the Goddesses of the Sea</i>	Thetis
<i>the Nymphs of the Sea</i>	the Nereides
<i>the Sister of Cupid</i>	Harmony
<i>the tutelar Gods</i>	are the Jesuites
<i>the three Graces</i>	{ Aglaia, Tha-
	{ lia, Euphronia
	{ Anger, Ava-
<i>the three Furies</i>	{ rice, Concu-
	{ piscence
<i>the Dog of Hell</i>	Cerberus

318 Nymphé, is used for a Sweet-heart or Partner, such as Men single out for walking abroad, or dancing. *Mess. Trevoux. Ex.*

En cette Partie de Divertissement chacun avoit sa Nymphé.

In that Party of Pleasure every one had his Sweet-heart.

Chacun fit danser sa Nymphé à ce Bal.

Every one danced with his Partner at that Ball.

Nymphé potagère, is a Burlesque Word signifying a pretty country Girl; otherwise expressed by Fille des Champs, ou Jolie Jardinière, a smart Country Lass.

319 Les Dieux Tutelaires, the Tutelar Gods. Tutelaires signifies who guard, protect, and direct. *Richeler. Ex.*

Philis est mon Ange Tutelaire.

Phillis is my Guardian Angel.

To which add, Les Jesuites sont les.

Anges Tutelaires des Rois de France.

The Jesuits are the Tutelar Angels,

Gods or Directors of the Kings of France.

The End of the Substantives.

Des Noms Ajectifs,

Nouns Adjectives.

	Abondant, e	plentiful
320	adroit, e	dextrous, bandy
	affable	affable, courteous
	affreux, se	hideous, ghastly
	agreable	delightful
	aigre	sowre
	aïse	glad
321	aïsé, aisée, facile	easy
	alegre, gay, gaye	brisk, cheerful
	amer	bitter
	ample, large	full, large
	ancien, ne	ancient
	avare, ou avari- cieux, se }	covetous
322	avide, gourmand	greedy
323	auguste, venerable	worshipful
324	aveugle	blind
325	Borgne	one ey'd
326	badin, e. folatre	wanton, full of play
	bas, basse	low, mean
327	beau, bel, belle	handsome, fine
328	begue	stammering, lisping
329	benin, benigne	favourable, kind
330	bienfait, e	comely, genteel
331	bizarre, bourru	odd, churlish
332	bon, bonne	good

	bossu, bossue		<i>bunch backed</i>
	brutal, e		<i>brutish</i>
	brute, stupide		<i>brute, senseless</i>
333	bref, breve	}	<i>brief, short</i>
334	Court, courte		
	accourfi		<i>shortened</i>
335	calme, serein		<i>calm, serene</i>
336	camard, camus		<i>flat-nos'd</i>
	chagrin, e		<i>peevish, cross</i>
	chaffieux, fe		<i>blear ey'd</i>
	chaud, e		<i>hot</i>
337	chauve, pelé		<i>bald</i>
	cher, e		<i>dear, beloved</i>
338	chiche		<i>niggardly</i>
	civil, honnete		<i>civil</i>
	coupable		<i>guilty</i>
	courageux, fe		<i>courageous</i>
339	courbé, vouté		<i>bowed, crooked</i>
	courtois, e		<i>courteous</i>
340	creux, fe		<i>hollow</i>
	cruel, e		<i>cruel</i>
	Degoutant, e		<i>loathsome</i>
	delicat, e		<i>delicate, dainty</i>
	desobligeant, e		<i>unkind</i>
341	difficile, malaisé		<i>difficult, hard</i>
	docte, savant		<i>learned</i>
	doux, douce		<i>mild, sweet, gentle</i>
	droit, e		<i>right, straight</i>
	dur, e		<i>hard</i>
	Eclatant, brillant		<i>bright, shining</i>
	edenté, ée		<i>toothless</i>
	effronté, ée		<i>brazen fac'd</i>
	ehanché, ée		<i>hip-shot</i>

emporté,

	emporté, ée	<i>passionate</i>
	enragé, ée	<i>raving-mad</i>
341	entier, e	<i>intire, perfect</i>
	envieux jalous	<i>envious, jealous</i>
	epais, epaisse	<i>thick</i>
	errant, vagabond	<i>wandering</i>
343	estropié, ée	<i>maimed, crippled</i>
	étonnant, e	<i>astorishing, wonderful</i>
344	etroit, e	<i>narrow</i>
	expert, e	<i>expert</i>
	Facetieux, se	<i>facetious</i>
	facheux, se	<i>troublesome, cross</i>
	fameux, celebre	<i>famous</i>
	fantasque	<i>fantastical</i>
	faux, fausse	<i>false</i>
	fertile, second	<i>fruitful</i>
	fidel, fidelle	<i>faithful</i>
	fier, e	<i>proud, lofty</i>
	fin, fine	<i>cunning, fine, delicate</i>
	foible	<i>weak</i>
	fort, forte	<i>strong</i>
	fou, fol, folle	<i>foolish, mad</i>
	frais, fraiche	<i>fresh</i>
	franc, franche	<i>free, downright</i>
	frequent, ordinaire	<i>frequent</i>
	friand, e	<i>liquorish tooth</i>
	fripou, ne	<i>knavish</i>
	frugal, e	<i>thrifty</i>
345	Gauche	<i>left</i>
	gaucher, e	<i>left-handed</i>
	gay, gaye	<i>merry</i>
	glouton, goulou, } gourmand }	<i>greedy</i>

Gracieux,

	gracieux, se	gracious, pleasant, kind
346	gras, grasse	fat
347	gros, grosse	big
	grosfier, e	clumsy, clownish
	grand, haut	great, tall
	Habile, adroit, e	able, skillful
	hardi, e	bold
	hautain, e	haughty
348	herissé, ée	bristled
	heureux, se	happy
	honnête, civile	honest, courteous
349	honteux, se	bashful, shameful
	Impi, impie	ungodly
	importun, e	} troublesome
	incommode	
	incivil, le	
	indocile	rude, uncivil
350	industrieux se	untractable
	infame	industrious
	infidel, infidelle	infamous
	ingrat, e	unfaithful
	injuste	ungrateful
	inquiet, e	unjust
	insensé, fou, folle	disquiet, restless
	insipide	mad, senseless
	joli, jolie	unsavory, insipid
	joyeux, aise	pretty
	Large	joyful, glad
	leger, e	wide, broad
	liberal	light
	libre	liberal
	louche	free
	long, longue	squint-ey'd
		long

	lourd, e pesant, e	<i>dull, heavy</i>
	laid, laide	<i>ugly</i>
	Malfait, e	<i>homely</i>
351	maigre	<i>lean</i>
	maladroit, e	<i>awkward</i>
	malhabile	<i>unskillful</i>
352	malin, maligne	<i>mischievous</i>
353	malade	<i>sick</i>
	maladif, maladive	<i>sickly</i>
	malheureux, se	<i>unhappy</i>
354	malpropre, sale	<i>nasty, foul</i>
355	manchot	<i>maim'd of one hand</i>
356	mauvais, mechant	<i>ill, bad</i>
	mediocre	<i>mean, indifferent</i>
357	meur, e	<i>ripe</i>
	mince, menu, ë	<i>thin, slender</i>
	misericordieux, se	<i>merciful</i>
	mou, molle	<i>soft, effeminate</i>
358	moite, humide	<i>moist</i>
359	mouillé, ée	<i>wet</i>
	muet, muette	<i>dumb</i>
	Net, nette	<i>clean</i>
360	neuf, neuve, ou } nouveau, nouvelle }	<i>new</i>
	nud nuë	<i>naked</i>
	Obscur, ombragé	<i>dark, shady</i>
361	obstiné, ée	<i>obstinate</i>
	odoriferant, e	<i>odoriferous</i>
	opiniatre	<i>stubborn</i>
362	orgueilleux, superbe	<i>proud</i>
	oisif, oisive } feneant, e }	<i>idle, lazy</i>
	Pareffeux, se }	<i>slothful</i>
		<i>sluggish</i>

	pale, livide & } meurtri	<i>pale, black and blue</i>
363	pareil, egal	<i>equal</i>
	pauvre	<i>poor</i>
	pesant, e	<i>heavy</i>
	petit, petite	<i>little, small</i>
	peureux, se	<i>fearful</i>
	piedbot	<i>crump-footed</i>
	pieux, se	<i>godly</i>
	pitoyable	<i>pitiful</i>
364	plein, pleine	<i>full</i>
	poltron, lache	<i>cowardly</i>
365	precieux, se	<i>precious</i>
	prodigue	<i>lavish</i>
366	profond, e	<i>deep</i>
367	prompt, e	<i>ready</i>
	propice, favourable	<i>merciful, favourable</i>
368	propre, leste	<i>neat, spruce</i>
	propre, convenable	<i>fit, convenient</i>
	prudent, e	<i>prudent</i>
	Querelleux, se	<i>quarrelsome</i>
369	Rauque, enroué	<i>hoarse</i>
	reconnoissant, e	<i>grateful</i>
	resfrogné, ée	<i>lowring, grim</i>
	riche	<i>rich</i>
	roide	<i>stiff</i>
370	rude, severe	<i>rough, harsh, severe</i>
	rusé, fin	<i>sharp, crafty</i>
	rassasié, ou	} <i>full-fed, or glutted</i>
	Saoul, saoule	
	sage	<i>wise</i>
	saint, e	<i>holy</i>
371	sain, saine	<i>healthy</i>

372	sain et sauf	<i>safe and sound</i>
	fale, falop, e	<i>dirty, slovenly</i>
373	sec, seche	<i>dry</i>
	secret, e	<i>secret</i>
	seule	<i>alone</i>
	sincere	<i>sincere</i>
	sobre et menager	<i>sober and thrifty</i>
	soudain, subit	<i>sudden</i>
	souple	<i>limber, pliant</i>
374	sourd, fourde	<i>deaf</i>
	sterile	<i>barren</i>
	Tardif, tardive	<i>late, slow</i>
	temeraire	<i>rash</i>
	tetu, tetuë	<i>head-strong</i>
	timide, honteux	<i>bashful</i>
375	triste	<i>sorrowful</i>
	trompeur, se	<i>deceitful</i>
	Valiant, e	<i>valiant</i>
	vaillant, e	<i>worth</i>
	velu, veluë	<i>hairy</i>
	vertueux, se	<i>virtuous</i>
376	vieux, vieil, vieille	<i>old</i>
	vicieux, se	<i>vicious</i>
	vigoureux, se	<i>lusty, stout</i>
	vilain, vilaine	<i>nasty, ugly</i>
	vindictif, vindi- cative }	<i>revengeful</i>
377	uni, unie	<i>plain, even</i>
	volage	<i>fickle</i>
	vrai, veritable	<i>true</i>
	utile	<i>useful</i>
	vide	<i>empty</i>
	Yvre, soul, soule	<i>drunk, fuddled</i>

*Des Couleurs.**Of Colours.*

378	Blanc, blanche	white
	bleu, bleüe	blew
	bran, brune	brown
	Cramoisi	crimson
	Feuille-morte	fillamot
379	Gris, grise	grey
	gris-de-lin	Grifdelin
	Jaune	yellow
	incarnat	carnation
	Isabelle	Isabella
380	Noir, noire	black
381	Rouge	red
	rouffatre	ruddy
382	Verd, verte	green

328 *Les Nombres Cardinaux,**Cardinal Numbers.*

un, deux, trois,	one, two, three
quatre, cinq, six,	four, five, six
sept, huit, neuf,	seven, eight, nine
dix, onze, douze,	ten, eleven, twelve
treize, quatorze,	thirteen, fourteen
quinze, seize,	fifteen, sixteen
dix-sept	seventeen
dix-huit	eighteen
dix-neuf	nineteen

vingt

vingt	<i>twenty</i>
vingt et un	<i>twenty-one</i>
vingt deux	<i>twenty-two</i>
vingt trois, &c.	<i>twenty-three, &c.</i>
trente, quarante	<i>thirty, forty</i>
cinquante, soixante	<i>fifty, sixty</i>
soixante et dix	<i>seventy</i>
quatre vingts	<i>eighty</i>
quatre vingts dix	<i>ninety</i>
cent	<i>an hundred</i>
deux cens	<i>two hundred</i>
mille	<i>a thousand</i>
dix mille	<i>ten thousand</i>
cent mille	<i>a hundred thousand</i>
cinq cens mille	<i>five hundred thousand</i>
un million	<i>a million</i>

384 Un Nombre ordinal,

An ordinal Number.

Premier	<i>first</i>
second, deuxième	<i>second</i>
troisième	<i>third</i>
quatrième	<i>fourth</i>
cinquième	<i>fifth</i>
sixième	<i>sixth</i>
septième, &c.	<i>seventh, &c.</i>
dix septième	<i>seventeenth</i>
dix huitième	<i>eighteenth</i>
dix neuvième	<i>nineteenth</i>
vingtième	<i>twentieth</i>
vingt et unième	<i>one and twentieth</i>

X

vingt

vingt deuxième	<i>two and twentieth</i>
trentième	<i>thirtieth</i>
quarantième	<i>fortieth</i>
cinquantième	<i>fiftieth</i>
soixantième	<i>sixtieth</i>
soixante et dixième	<i>seventieth</i>
quatre vingtième	<i>eightieth</i>
quatre vingt dix- ième	<i>ninetieth</i>
centième	
	<i>hundredth</i>

Un Nombre distributif,

A distributive Number.

Un à un	<i>one by one</i>
deux à deux	<i>two by two</i>
trois à trois, &c.	<i>three by three, &c.</i>

Un Nombre adverbial,

An adverbial Number.

une fois, deux fois	<i>once, twice</i>
trois fois, quatre fois	<i>thrice, four times</i>
vingt fois, &c.	<i>twenty times, &c.</i>

NOTES

NOTES on the ADJECTIVES.

320 **A** Droit, an Adjective, is dextrous; but when used as a Substantive in French, then it signifies Cunning, crafty, deceitful. Richlet.
Ex.

Defiez vous de cet homme c'est un adroit,

Don't trust to that Man, for he's deceitful.

321 Aisé easy, an Adjective, signifies also a Person in good Circumstances; that is to say, rich.
Ex.

C'est un Homme aisé,
He's in easy Circumstances.

322 Avide, gourmand. The first signifies greatly desirous (Lat. Avidus.); the second signifies greedy at Meat. (Lat. Golusus.) Richelet. Ex.

Avide de Gloire, de Louanges,
Ambitious of Glory, of Praises.

Il est gourmand, elle est gourmande
He is ravenous, she is greedy.

323 Auguste, venerable. The first signifies, royal, great, worshipful; the second signifies, worthy of Respect and Veneration. Ex.

Sang Auguste, Royal Blood.

Auguste Compagnie,

A worshipful Company,

Un venerable Vieillard,

A venerable old Man.

324 Aveugle, *blind*. Ex. *Passion aveugle, a blind, mad, foolish Passion.*

*L'Amour et la Fortune font aveugles,
Love and Fortune are blind.*

325 Borgne, *Blind of one Eye*. Ex.
*Cheval borgne, a one ey'd Horse. But speaking of Persons, 'tis generally used by way of Insult, instead of saying,
Il a perdu un Oeil, He has lost an Eye.
They say, C'est un Borgne, or
C'est un mechant Borgne,
He's a wicked one ey'd Fellow.*

326 Bâtin Folâtre, *wanton, full of play, frolicksome, &c.* It signifies also *foolish, ridiculous, &c.* Richelet. Ex.

*Il avoit un Tour admirable dans son Esprit enjoué et badin,
He had an admirable Turn of Wit in his sprightly manner of frolicking.
Un Esprit folâtre, une Humeur folâtre,
A waggish Person, a frolicksome Humour.*

327 Beau, *handsome, fine, signifies sometimes polite.* Ex.

*Frequenter le Beau Monde,
To keep Company with People of Fashion, or polite.*

328 Begue, *stammering, or lisping; an Adjective, and Bégaiement, m. stammering or lisping, a Substantive.* Richelet. Ex.

*Il est begue, he stammers.
Elle est begue, she lisps.*

Son Begaïement lui donne plus de grace
Her Lipping has an agreeable Grace with it.

329 Benin, benigne, *favourable, kind; it is properly used in speaking of the Stars, excepting that, 'tis seldom used but in Jest. Ex.*

Un Astre benin,
A favourable Planet, or lucky Star.

Une Influence benigne, *a kind Influence.*

Les Maris sont ici les plus benins du Monde. *Moliere.*

Husbands in our Country are the kindest, most complaisant, and most contented Men in the World.

320 Bienfait, bienfaite, *comely, genteel, handsome, well made, &c. in relation to Persons. It signifies sometimes excellent, honest, &c. Ex.*

Un Esprit bien fait,
An excellent Wit or Mind, a fine Genius.

Un Coeur bien fait,
An honest Soul, also free, generous, &c.

331 Bizarre, bourru, *odd, churlish, also fantastical, or capricious. Ex.*

Un Esprit bizarre ou bourru,
An odd or churlish Mind or Spirit.

Sa Conduite est tout à fait bizarre,
He or she has a fantastical, conceited Carriage:

C'est une Humeur borruë,
He or she is of a capricious Humour.

Bizarre, is also said of a disagreeable Voice, or singing with an affected Strain; and Bourru signifies also, thick with Lees; 'tis used to express

a kind of White Wine, not quite made, called Must. Ex.

*Le Vin bourru est agreable à boire,
Sweet Wine or Must drinks pleasantly.*

332 Bon, bonne, good ; signifies also, meer, downright, &c. Richelet. Ex.

*Ce sont de bons nigauts que ces gens là,
They are meer Fools.*

En bonne Galanterie ou ne sçauroit se dispenser de ces Regles. Mol. Prec.

These are Rules that in thorough Gallantry cannot be dispensed with.

333 Bref, breve, short, in Relation to talking or Pronunciation. Richelet. Ex.

*Un Discours fort bref, une Silabe breve
A very short Speech, a short Syllabe.*

334 Court, courte, short, in Opposition to long. Richelet. Ex.

Un Bâton court, a short Stick.

*Une Apres-dinée fort courte,
A very short Afternoon.*

Court, has several Significations in a plain and familiar Stile. Ex.

Etre court d'Argent, to be short of Money.

Le plus court fut de se retirer,

The most expedient Way was to withdraw.

And adverbially,

Il est demeuré court, elle est demeurée,

court, Ils sont demeurez court,

He, she, or they, stopt short in Discourse.

335 Calme, ferein, calm, serene. *The first is said of the Water, when 'tis not moved by Winds; or of a Man not ruffled in Mind; the second is properly said of the Air, or the Weather.* Ex.

La Mer est calme, *the Sea is calm.*

Son Ame est calme, *his Mind is calm.*

Le Ciel est ferein et pur,

The Air is serene and wholesome.

336 Camard camarde, camus camuse, *flat nosed; and figuratively,*

Le voila camus, *his Nose is wiped.*

And in a low Stile.

Elle est camuse et dolente,

She looks mean spirited and dejected.

337 Chauve, pelé, peelé, *bald.* *The latter is used as a villifying Expression.* Mess. de Trevoux. Ex.

C'est un vieux pelé qui n'a plus de Dents.
Ablan.

He's an old toothless Cuff, with nine Hairs of a Side.

And proverbially 'tis used for a Company of Persons of no Merit or Esteem, or what we may call a pye-bald Crew. Ex.

Il n'y avoit que trois tondus et un pelé.
Messrs. de Trevoux.

The Crew consisted of three cropt Conjurers, and a pye-bald Fellow.

Il n'y avoit aux Etats que trois tei-gneux et un pelé. *Richelet.*

The States consisted only of three scald heads, and an old bald Pate.

338 Chice, niggardly, sparing, stingy, &c. *Is thus used in the figurative.*

Etre chice de Paroles,

To be sparing of one's Words.

Les Courtisans ne sont pas chiches de Promesses,

Courtiers are not sparing of fair Promises.

Il est chiche de Reconnoissance,

(A kind of burlesque Expression, signifying)

He is ungrateful for Services done.

Chiche face, *signifies a meagre jaw'd Fellow, one whose Avarice is painted in his meagre Looks.*

339 Courbé, vouté, bowed, crooked. *Is used for Persons; the first signifies also a bending Posture.*
Ex.

Elle est courbée,

She stoops or bends forwards.

Il est un peu vouté,

He's a little hunch back'd

Il se tient toujours courbé sur les Livres,

He is always poring upon Books.

340 Creux, creuse, Hollow, deep, empty, and some others. Ex.

Une Fosse creuse, *a deep Grave.*

Avoir le Ventre creux, *to be empty gutted.*

Viande creuse, *a burlesque Expression, signifying an Entertainment of Musick, and nothing to eat.*

Des Imaginations creuses,

Vain or conceited Notions.

341 Difficile mal-aisé. *The latter signifies also poor, (as aisé above does rich.)* Ex.

Un Marquis mal-aisé, *a poor Marquis.*

Comtesse malaisé, *a poor Countess.*

342 Entier, entiere, *signifies also compleat, and speaking of a Man or Woman it signifies resolute and tenacious.* Ex.

Une entiere Victoire, *a compleat Victory.*

C'est un homme entier, *he's a resolute Man.*

C'est un Femme entiere,

She's a stubborn Woman.

343 Estropié, estropiée, maim'd, lam'd, or cripol'd, &c. *Is used figuratively, and in the Burlesque.* Richelet. Ex.

Il est estropié de la Cerveille,

He is crack brain'd.

344 Etroit, étroite, *pronounce etré etret, figuratively.* Ex.

Etre dans une étroite Amitié,

To live in strict Friendship.

345 Gauche, *in the figurative signifies foolish, ridiculous, awkward, or ill made.* Ex.

Un Esprit gauche,

That is to say, a foolish or ridiculous Person.

Sa Taille est assez gauche,

His or her Shape is somewhat awkward.

346 Gras, grasse, Fat; *is sometimes used by way of upbraiding.* Ex.

Vous etes bien plus gras d'avoir dit cela,

What are you the fatter for telling that?

238 *A Critical VOCABULARY.*

'Tis also used for Persons who eat Meat in Lent, or Fast-days, called,

Faire gras, to eat Meat or Flesh.

347 Gros, grosse, big, bulky, &c. in Opposition to small or slender. Thus,

Une ~~Femme~~ grosse, *Femme*

Is a big or lusty Woman; But

Une Femme grosse,

Is a Woman big with Child.

348 Herissé, herissée, bristled; is properly used for the Hair of Man as well as of Beasts, and signifies also erect like the Quills of a Porcupine. Ex.

Ses Cheveux sont herissés,

His Hair stands an End.

Un Pedant herissé de Grec et de Latin.

Dep.

A Pedant larded with Greek and Latin.

J'ai donc vû ce Sanglier qui par nos Gens chassé,

Avoit d'un Air affreux tout son Poil herissé. Mol.

I saw the Boar our People held in Chase,

With Looks quite terrible, his Bristles all erect.

349 Honteux. This Word is used for the last Bit in the Dish, which none will take, but leave it for what we call Manners. Ex.

Le Morceau honteux,

The Bit left for Manners.

350 Industrieux, signifies also, cunning, subtle, &c. Ex.

Le Singe est un Animal industrieux,
A Monkey is a subtle Animal.

351 Maigre, signifies also, *Fish-Food, or Abstinence from Meat.* Ex.

Un Jour maigre, *a Fish-day.*

Faire maigre, *to abstain from Meat.*

But, Faire maigre chere,

Sig. *To have short Commons.*

352 Malin, wicked, malicious; but le malin Esprit, signifies the Devil. Ex.

Il a eté tenté du malin Esprit,

He was tempted by the Devil.

And to denote a Person very wicked they say,

C'est un malin Esprit,

He or she is very wicked, or

Il a l'Esprit malin, ou c'est un Esprit malin,

He is wicked, or he or she is a malicious, or malevolent Person.

353 Malade, sick; figuratively they say,
Avoir l'Esprit malade,
To be a little crazy.

354 Malpropre, false. The first signifies nasty, slovenly; the second dirty, foul, immodest. Ex.

Elle est malpropre,

She is nasty or sluttish.

Un Cuisinier malpropre,

A slovenly Cook.

Avoir les Mains sales,

To have dirty Hands.

Du Linge sale, *foul Linnen.*

Que trouvez vous à de sale. *Mol.*
What do you find immodest in that?

255 Manchot, manchote, in the figurative signifies foolish, &c. and is generally used with a Negative to signify one who is no Fool, &c. *Richelet.*

Il n'est point manchot, he's no Fool.

C'est un manchot, a foolish Fellow.

C'est une Femme qui n'est point manchote,

The Woman is not to be sold.

356 Mauvais, mechant. *The first is ill, bad, or naughty, signifying wicked. The second is bad, contrary to good; also cross and wicked. Ex.*

Un mauvais Mot, an ill Word.

Mauvaise Santé, an ill State of Health.

Mauvais Homme, a bad or wicked Man.

Mauvaise Femme, a naughty Woman.

Une mechante Comedie,

A good for nothing Piece.

Etre de mechante Humeur, to be cross.

Vous etes un mechant Diable,

You are a wicked Devil. Mol.

357 Meur, meure, is used figuratively thus,
C'est un Homme meur, i. e.
He's a grave or sedate Man.

358 Moite, humide. *The first signifies only moist or damp; the second soak'd with Water. Ex.*

Un Lieu moite, a moist or damp Place.

La Terre est humide, the Land is wat'ry.

359 Mouillé, mouillée, *signifies steeped in Water.* Richelet. Ex.

Du Linge mouillé, *Wet Linnen,*
Or Linnen dropping wet.

Il se couvre d'un Drap mouillé,
Prov. signifying
His sorry Shifts or Evasions rather aggra-
vate his Fault.

360 Neuf, nouveau. *The latter is for Things belonging to liberal Arts, and the former for Things mechanical.* Ex.

Un Livre nouveau, *a new Book.*
(i. e. *newly publish'd by the Author.*)

Un Livre neuf, *a new Book, i. e.*
(*Newly come from the Bookbinder.*)

Un Habit neuf, une Jupe neuve,
A new Suit, a new Petticoat.

Quelque Chose de nouveau,
Something new, both liberal and mechanical.
Its Plural, Des nouvelles. News belong-
ing only to liberal Arts.

N. B. Tho' nouveau makes *noûvel* in the masc.
before a Word beginning with a Vowel, yet the
French say,

Etre nouveau à la Cour,
To be a Novice at Court.

And not nouvel à la Cour. Vangelas Remark.

361 Obstinée, obstiné, *signifies also Loth, &c.*
Ex.

Il étoit obstiné à mourir,
He was loth to die, or he dy'd hard,
or struggled hard against Death.

362 Orgueilleux, superbe. *They both signify vain, proud, high, superb, lofty, arrogant, presumptuous; but the latter is chiefly used for rich, magnificent, as to Persons; and lofty, great, superb, as to Things. Ex.*

Il est sotement orgueilleux,

He is vainly proud, lofty, &c.

Elle est extrêmement orgueilleuse,

She is extremely arrogant.

Lucifer ce Monstre superbe fut précipité dans les Enfers,

Lucifer that presumptuous Monster was cast into Hell.

Elever aux Grands de superbes Autels,

To erect lofty or superb Altars to great Men.

Il a des habits superbes, he has rich Cloaths.

Cet Ambassadeur a fait une Entrée superbe,

That Ambassador made a most magnificent Entry. Richelet.

363 Pareil, égal. *The first expresses a Similitude; the second an Equality. Richelet. Ex.*

Bouche qui n'eut jamais sa pareille en Divins Attraits,

Lips whose divine Charms are peerless.

Je vous remercie à la pareille,

ou je vous rendrai la pareille,

The first is, I thank you for nothing; also, they both signify, I'll return you like for like.

Nous

Nous sommes egaux en tout lui et moi,
We are both upon an Equality in every thing.

Ces deux Choses sont egales en grandeur et largeur,
These two Things are equal both in length and breadth.

The latter signifies sometimes, indifferent; and the former pairs, or fellows. Ex.

Donnez moi tout ce que vous voudrez tout m'est egal,
Give me what you will, 'tis indifferent to me.

Ces Gands ne sont pas pareils,
These Gloves are not fellows.

364 *Plein, full; is thus used figuratively. Ex.*

Il est plein de lui meme,
He is full of himself; that is to say, he is self-sufficient.

He has too good an Opinion of himself.

C'est un Homme plein de Vie,

That Man is in florid Health.

Plein, pleine, having the Preposition En, signifies, in open, or in the Middle of. Ex.

En plein Marché, *in open Market.*

En pleine Ruë, *in the middle of the Street.*

365 *Precieux, precieuse, is used for Things of great Price or Value; and for Persons we esteem and respect. Messrs. de Trevoux. Ex.*

Des Meubles precieux, *rich Furniture.*

L'Or est le plus precieux des Metaux,
Gold of all Metals is the most valuable.

Le Roi est une Tête bien precieuse à l'Etat,

The King is very dear to his Subjects.

Un Pere est une Personne precieuse à sa Famille,

A Father is a valuable Person to his Family.

366 Profond, profonde, *signifies deep, profound, low.* Ex.

La Riviere est profonde,

The River is deep.

Il est dans un profond Sommeil,

He is in a profound Sleep.

Faites une profonde Reverence,

Make a low Bow or Curt'sy.

367 Prompt, prompte, *ready ; it signifies also, swift, quick, and hasty, or soon angry.* Richelet. Ex.

Elle me tend une Main prompte à me soulager,

She held out her Hand ready to support me. She offered me her Assistance.

Prompt comme une Eclair,

Swift as Lightning.

L'Esprit est prompt et la Chair est foible,

The Spirit is quick, but the Flesh is weak.

Les Provenceaux sont de bonnes Gens mais ils sont fort prompts.

Country Folks are good downright People, but they are soon angry.

368 Propre,

368 *Propre, leste, pimpant.* The two first signify neat or spruce in dress; the latter signifies gim or janty; and is only used in the Burlesque. Ex.

Votre Fille va leste et pimpante. *Mol.*

Your Daughter dresses very spruce and janty.

369 *Rauque Enroué;* the latter is most in Use for hoarse; but the former is used figuratively, signifying, sharp, courageous, &c. Ex.

Quand on a vu le Loup, on a la voix rauque. That is to say,

A Man who has travelled, or is train'd up to War or Business, can rub through the World.

370 *Rude, severe, harsh, severe, hard, crabbed, ill-natur'd, cross.* Ex.

Ah que tu es rude à pauvres Gens. *Mol.*

Ah how crabbed you are to us poor Folks.

Un Hyver rude, a severe or hard Winter.

Un Juge severe, a severe Judge.

Quel Sujet inconnu vous trouble et vous altere.

D'ou vous vient aujourd'hui cet Air sombre et severe,

What unknown (what bidden or latent) Cause disturbs you, and causes this Change? whence this clouded crabbed Brow?

371 *Sain, saine, healthy, sound, whole.* Ex.

Un Homme sain de Corps et d'Esprit,

A Man sound in Body and Mind.

Il etendit la Main, et elle devint saine.
Marc. 3.

He stretched forth his Hand, and it was restored whole.

372 Sain et sauf, *safe and sound, is only used in some few Expressions. Ex.*

Il est arrivé sain et sauf,

He is arrived safe and sound.

373 Sec, seche, dry, *in Opposition to wet.*

It signifies also, lean, parched, &c. Richelet.

Ex.

Il a le Corps sec et la Mine affamée,

His Body is lean and he seems starved.

Elle est seche comme Canelle,

She's parch'd like scorched Parchment, or she is dry as Fustick, (verbatim) as cinnamon.

Qui peut voir d'un Oeil sec, sa Maitresse mourante ?

Who can behold with dry Eyes his dying Mistress ?

Une Repartie seche, *signifies*

A sharp Repartee, or dry Bob.

354 Sourd, sourde, deaf, *and figuratively it signifies, private, secret. Ex.*

Faire la sourde Oreille,

To make as if one did not hear.

Pour ne faire jamais Naufrage,

Contre l'Ecueil du Mariage.

Il faut, et que ce mot ne soit dit qu'entre nous,

Q.'aveugle soit la Femme et que sourd soit l'Epoux. *Trevoux.*

That

*That Peace in Matrimony be preserv'd,
Hark in your Ear, be this one Rule observ'd;
Deaf be the Husband, and stark blind the
Wife,*

*So wise a Pair will Strangers live to Strife.
Il y eut dans la Maison de sourdes Prac-
tiques,
There were secret Practices carried on in the
House.*

375 *Triste, sorrowful, sad, to express a dull or
melancholy Person. The French in a comic Stile
say,*

*Il est triste comme un grand Deuil,
He looks as sorrowful as a Weeper at a Fu-
neral.*

*Il est triste comme un Bonnet de Nuit
sans Coiffe,
He's dull as a Beetle, or as melancholy as a
Cat.*

376 *Vieux, vieil, m. old, (Lat. vetus, senex,
antiquus) whose fem. is vieille. The Word vieil, is
properly used only in sacred Writ, as*

*Depouiller le vieil Homme ou le vieil
Adam,
To put off the old Man, i.e. to forsake
Sin.*

*Though some pretend that vieil is to be used in
common Discourse before a Word beginning with
a Vowel, or an h mute, they are mistaken; for
instead of vieil Homme, 'tis better to say,*

*Un vieux Homme, an old Man,
Except in a jocosè Stile.*

N. B. *We must take care not to confound vieux with ancien, both signifying old. For speaking of a Person older than oneself, we must not say, Il est mon Ancien ; but*

Il est plus vieux que moi, he is older than I.

Aristote étoit plus ancien que Cicéron, Et cependant il n'étoit pas plus vieux, That is to say, Aristotle was before Cicero's Time, but he was not so old.

In like manner speaking of old Manuscripts we must say,

Ce sont d'Anciens Livres, and not de vieux Livres. Richelet.

D'anciens Livres, are old Books of antient Time. And

De vieux Livres, are old Books worn out.

377 *Uni, unie, plain, even. Is used in several figurative Expressions. Ex.*

Venir en Visite amoureuse avec une Jambe toute unie. Mol. Prec.

To come a courting in plain Stockings, i. e. without Gold or Silver Clocks, to be sincere.

Un Honneur uni devient ennuyeux. Mol. That is to say,

We are not sensible of our Happiness, unless thwarted by Crosses.

378 *Blanc, blanche, white, has these Significations in the figurative. Richelet. Ex.*

Quand

Quand je veux dire blanc, la Quinteufe dit noir,

I talk of white and the captious Woman says black, or proverbially,

I talk of Chalk, and she talks of Cheese.

L'Homme va du blanc au noir,

Man runs from one Extreme to another.

379 Gris, grise, grey. *Is used as follows.* Richelet. Ex.

Les Hommes sont souvent gris avant que d'être Sages,

Men are often grey before they are good.

Gris signifie aussi, a little fuddled (*paulo ebrius*)

Ex.

Je soupai hier chez un Ami, d'où je revins un peu gris.

I supp'd Yesternight at a Friend's House, whence I came home a little fuddled.

Faire grise mine à quelqu'un,

signifies, to look out of Humour, or lower upon one, to give one but cold Looks.

380 Noir, noire, black. *It signifies also, wicked, infamous.* Richelet. Ex.

Ils sont tout blancs au dehors, et tout noirs au dedans,

They appear outwardly virtuous, but are inwardly vicious.

381 Rouge, red. *It signifies also, a Blush.* Richelet. Ex.

Elle est devenue rouge à la vue de son Galant,

A Blush covered her Face at the Sight of her Galant.

382 Verd, verte, has various Significations in the figurative. Ex.

Il est encore verd, *He is still vigorous.*

(Said of an old Man.)

On lui a fait une verte Reprimande,

They gave him a smart Reprimand.

383 On the Cardinal Numbers note, That in Arithmetic we must say,

Septante, huitante, nonante, for

Seventy, eighty, ninety, rather than

Soixante et dix, as above. Also they say,

Dans trois mois, in a Quarter of a Year.

Dans six mois, in half a Year.

Dans neuf mois, in three Quarters of a Year.

Dans quinze mois, in a Year and a Quarter

Dans dixhuit mois, in a Year and a half.

Dans vingt et un mois, in a Year and three Quarters.

And not Dans un quart d'an, demi an, &c.

But past a Year and three Quarters, they say,

Dans deux Ans et demi, &c.

In two Years and half.

384 On the ordinal Numbers. Note, That before Names of Months, the French say, mostly without the Genitive Article.

Le troisième Janvier, le quatrième Fevrier,

The third January, the fourth February, &c.

But

But for March they put the Genitive Article.

Ex. *Le dixième de Mars, the Tenth of March, and so for the whole Month.*

The END of the ADJECTIVES.

Recueil de Verbes pour exprimer les
Actions les plus ordinaires.

*A Collection of Verbs to express the most
common Actions.*

Actions naturelles aux Hommes,

Actions natural to Men.

Appeller	<i>to call</i>
S'Appeller	<i>to be named</i>
Avaler	<i>to swallow</i>
Avoir appetit	<i>to have a stomach</i>

385 Avoir chaud, froid, *to be hot, cold.*
*Relating to the accidental Qualities of the
Weather, as it affects Men.*

386 Etre chaud, froid, *to be hot, cold,*
*(Is used when speaking of the natural Qua-
lity of Things or Constitution of Men.)*

Avoir faim, soif	<i>to be hungry, dry</i>
Avoir honte	<i>to be ashamed</i>

etre

	Etre honteux, ou } timide	<i>to be bashful</i>
	Avoir le hoquet	<i>to have the Hiccup</i>
	Bailler	<i>to gape</i>
	Boire	<i>to drink</i>
	Babiller	<i>to blab</i>
	Caqueter, causer	<i>to chat or prattle</i>
	Cracher	<i>to spit</i>
	Se Chauffer	<i>to warm one's self</i>
	Cligner les yeux	<i>to wink</i>
	Diner	<i>to dine</i>
	Dormir	<i>to sleep</i>
387	Degourdir	<i>to remove a Numness</i>
388	Etre engourdi	<i>to be nummed</i>
389	Endormir	<i>to lull to sleep</i>
390	S'Endormir	<i>to fall asleep</i>
	Ecoûter	<i>to listen or barken</i>
	S'Enrheumer	<i>to get cold</i>
	S'Enyvrer	<i>to get drunk</i>
	Eternuer	<i>to sneeze</i>
	Etre enroué	<i>to be hoarse</i>
	Faillir	<i>to fail to transgress</i>
	Faillir, manquer	<i>to want</i>
	Faillir, penser	<i>to have like</i>
	Faire la debauche	<i>to drink hard</i>
	Faire un faute	<i>to commit a fault</i>
	Gemir	<i>to groan or bemoan</i>
	Gouter	<i>to taste</i>
	Gouter, ou faire } Collation	<i>to make a Collation</i>
	Humer, succer	<i>to sup up, to suck</i>
	tetter	<i>to suck at the Breast</i>
	Jafer	<i>to tittle tattle</i>

	Jeuner	<i>to fast</i>
	Dejeuner	<i>to breakfast</i>
	Lêcher	<i>to lick</i>
	Se Lever	<i>to rise</i>
	Macher	<i>to chew</i>
391	Manger	<i>to eat</i>
	Marmoter	<i>to mutter</i>
	Mordre	<i>to bite</i>
392	Se Moucher	<i>to blow one's nose</i>
393	Nourir Paître	<i>to feed, to graze</i>
394	Ouïr entendre	<i>to hear</i>
	Parler	<i>to speak</i>
395	Pleurer crier et s'écrier	} <i>to weep, cry, and squeak</i>

Se Porter, *to do, to be, (relating to health.)*

Se Comporter, *to behave, But,*

Apprendre à vivre aux Gens. *Is to teach them Manners, or their Duty. vid Note 464*

Sçavoir vivre, *to know how to behave, or carry one's self, or understand one's self.*

	Rassasier	<i>to satisfy hunger</i>
	Regaler	<i>to treat</i>
	Ressembler	<i>to look like, or resemble</i>
	Regarder	<i>to look at, or behold</i>
	Voir	<i>to look, or see</i>
	Paroître	<i>to look, or appear</i>
	Avoir bonne mine	<i>to look well</i>
	Se Reposer	<i>to take one's rest</i>
	Respirer	<i>to breathe</i>
	Etre essoufflé, ou etre hors d'haleine	} <i>to be out of breath.</i>

396	Rever songer	<i>to dream</i>
	Rire sourire	<i>to laugh, to smile</i>
	Ronfler	<i>to snore</i>
	Ronger	<i>to gnaw</i>
	Rougir de honte	<i>to blush for shame</i>
	Sangloter	<i>to sob</i>
397	Sentir, Flairer	<i>to smell to</i>
	Sentir bon, ou A-voir bonne odeur }	<i>to smell sweet</i>
398	Sentir mauvais, } ou puer }	<i>to stink</i>
399	Sentir Tater	<i>to feel</i>
	Siffler	<i>to hiss, or whistle</i>
	Sommeiller	<i>to slumber</i>
400	Souffler	<i>to blow, to prompt</i>
	Souper	<i>to eat one's supper</i>
	Soupirer	<i>to sigh</i>
	Suer	<i>to sweat</i>
	Se Taire	<i>to hold one's peace</i>
	Toussier	<i>to cough</i>
	Trembler	<i>to shake, or tremble</i>
	Veiller	<i>to watch, or set up</i>
	Eveiller	<i>to awake, or rouse</i>
	S'Eveiller	<i>to awake out of sleep</i>
	Viser Buter	<i>to aim at</i>
	Voir Prevoir en- } revoir }	<i>to see, to foresee, to have a glimpse of.</i>

NOTES on the VERBS.

385 Avoir chaud, froid. *To be hot, cold.*
That is to be affected with heat or cold, according to the accidental Qualities of the Weather. Thus the French say,

J'ai chaud, j'ai froid; *I am hot, I am cold.*

And, Elle a chaud (not chaude) she is hot; For, chaud, here is a Kind of Adverb, as well as faim, soif: Therefore, let the fair Sex be mindful not to say, Je suis chaude, as some are apt to say, for elle est chaude, or elle est en chaleur, is only said of certain Animals, when they are said to be proud. Nevertheless,

386 *Etre chaud froid; To be hot, cold; is said of what is of a hot or cold Quality, both as to the Nature of Things or Constitution of Man. Ex.*

Le Poivre est chaud, Pepper is hot,

L'Eau de vie est chaude, Brandy is hot.

L'Orgeade est froide et rafraichissante,

An Emulsion of Barley-water is cold and refreshing.

And relating to the Constitution of Man or Woman, we may say,

Il est chaud, he is hot.

Elle est froide, she is cold;

But rather say,

Cet homme, ou cette femme est d'un Temperament chaud, froid.

That Man or that Woman is of a hot or cold Constitution. And,

Etre chaud, froid, relating to Man, used figuratively, signifies a passionate or hot headed Person; or one of a serious, mild, or sedate Nature.

387 *Degourdir, and se Degourdir. In the figurative, the first signifies, to teach one the Way of the World; the second, to improve one's self, in it, &c. Ex.*

Vous sentez la Province, vous paroissez timide et emabrassé ; Il y a de la Bourre, dans votre Action : Mais n'importe, nous vous aurons bientôt degourdi, sur ma parole Gil Blas. Vol. II. L. 3. C. 4.

You have the Air of a Country Hob. You seem bashful and timorous; There's something of a stiff Awkwardness in your Behaviour: But 'tis no matter, we shall soon polish you, teach you trap, and make a smart Lad of you, take my Word for't.

Tu as besoin de voyager pour te degourdir. Gil Blas. L. 2. C. 7.

Thou must travel to learn Manners; it signifies also, To learn the Way of the World, to rub up one's Wits, and sharpen one's Understanding.

Degourdir. *fig. also To nurse, train one up, to instruct, as in Gil Blas, Vol. II. Pag. 189.*

J'eus bientôt fait connoissance avec de jeunes Gens qui me degourdient, et m'aiderent à manger mes Ducats.

I soon scraped Acquaintance with some young Fellows who nursed me, and helped off with my Ducats.

388 Etre engourdi ; *To be nummed in the proper.* Ex.

Mes Mains et mes Pieds sont engourdis.

My Hands and Feet are numm'd (with Cold.)

And figuratively, as degourdir above. Ex.

Son Esprit est engourdi de Pareffe.

His Mind is numm'd thro' Idleness, or Idleness has dulled his Understanding.

389 Endormir, *to lull to sleep; and, Etre endormi, to be sleepy.* Ex.

Endormir un Enfant.

To lull a Child to sleep.

Il est endormi, elle est endormie.

He is sleepy, She is sleepy.

Endormir, *signifies also to deceive by Flattery.* Richelet. Ex.

C'est un Coquin qui tache à l'endormir.

He's a Rogue who strives to wheedle her.

Si elle ne prend garde à elle, ce Misérable l'endormira par ses Contes, et elle s'en trouvera mal.

If she does not take care of herself, the Fellow will draw her in by his Flatteries, and she will repent it.

The Noun Endormeur and Endormeuse, Is also used for a Flatterer with a Design to deceive. Ex.

C'est un Endormeur de Couleuvres,

He is a coaxing Pug, &c.

C'est une Endormeuse de Couleuvres,

She's a wheedling Lass, &c.

And the Verb. C'est une Langue à endormir des Couleuvres.

He or She has a Tongue to charm an Alder.

390. S'Endormir. *To fall asleep, to be overcome with Sleep, to give way to Sleep.* Ex.

Il s'endort toujours à l'Eglise,

He always fall asleep at Church.

Personne ne s'endormit jamais à la Comedie,

Never was any Body overcome with Sleep at a Play.

391 Manger, *to eat.* Upon this Word, Mr. de St. Evremont, *has given these Lines,*

Manger seul c'est manger comme les Lions et les Loups; avec les Inconnus ce n'est que Ceremonies; avec les Importuns, le Repas est un suplice. Si bien qu'il faut plus prendre garde avec qui l'on mange, que ce qu'on mange.

To eat by one's self, is eating like Lions and Wolves; with Strangers the Entertainment is nothing but Ceremonies; with impertinent Persons, the Meal is a Torment; so that we must take more Care with whom we eat, than what we eat.

Se Manger, *signifies to devour, or tear one another to Pieces, &c.* Ex.

Les Loups ne se mangent pas les uns, les autres.

Wolves don't devour one another (i. e. as Men do.)

Ils se mangent des yeux,

They are at Daggers drawing.

le blanc Ils se mangent des yeux,

They are ready to beat one anothers Eyes out.

392. Se Moucher, *to blow one's Nose,* has other Senses in the Figurative. Ex.

Du tems qu'on se mouchoit sur la Manche; *signifies,*

In Days of Yore, when plain Dealing was in Fashion.

Se Moucher du pied. *In the Negative is applied to a cunning or resolute Man, or to one who is not easily to be imposed upon, or won't bear an Affront.*

293. Nourrir Paitre, and se Nourrir, se Paître, are used in the Figurative for Persons and Things. Richelet. Ex.

Nourrir sa melancholie dans la Solitude,
To cherish one's Melancholy in Solitude.

Se nourrir de la Parole de Dieu,
To feed upon the Word of God.

Païssez le Troupeau de Christ,
Feed the Flock of Christ, 1 Pet. C. 5.

Se paître d'Imaginations de Chimeres de Vent.

To feed one's Thoughts with vain Conceits with Chimeras.

The Reverend Father Mons. Le Camus, Bishop of Bellay, in a Sermon which he preached before the Franciscan Friars on their Saints Day ; said,

Mes Freres ! admirez la Grandeur de votre Saint ; ses Miracles passent ceux du Fils de Dieu ! Jesus Christ avec cinq Pains et trois Poissons, ne nourrit que cinq mille Hommes une fois en sa Vie : Et Saint François avec une Aune de Toile, nourrit tous les Jours par un Miracle perpetuel quarante mille Faineans.

Behold my Brethren ! the Greatness of your Saint ; his Miracles far exceed those of the Son of God ! Jesus Christ with five Loaves and three Fishes fed only five thousand Per-

sons, and that but once in his Life : But Saint Francis with a Wallet of an Ell of Cloth does daily feed and maintain forty thousand idle begging Friars.

394 Oïr Entendre ; *To hear : The first is sometimes barsh to the Ear, then they make use of the second.* Richelet. Ex.

J'ay ouï dire que c'étoit un habile homme.
I heard that he was an ingenious Man.

Il ne faut pas le condamner avant que de l'entendre.

We must not condemn a Man before we hear him.

Entendre et s'entendre ; *the first signifies to understand, to know, to apprehend. The second, to have an Understanding, or Intelligence reciprocally.* Ex.

M'entendez vous bien ! Do you understand or apprehend what I say ?

Entendez vous l'Hebreu,

Do you know the Hebrew Tongue.

Autant vaut celui qui chasse et rien ne prend,

Comme celui qui lit, et rien n'entend.

'Tis as good to hunt and take nought,

As to read and understand nought.

Ils s'entendent comme Larrons en Foire,

They are as great as Inkle Makers.

N. B. *The following Expression is taken from Coachmen and Carmens Terms to their Horses.* Richelet. Ex.

Il n'entend ni à dia ni à hurhaut ; *fig.*
He does not know his Right Hand from his Left.

Entendre *implies sometimes an absolute Will, and*
Donner à entendre, *is, To give one to understand*
under a false Allegation. Ex.

J'entends qu'on m'obeisse,
I will be obeyed.

On lui à donné à entendre
They gave him to understand, also he was puzzled.

Un faux donné à entendre,
A false Report, or false Colour.

395. Pleurer, crier, s'écrier, *to weep, to cry, to cry out or squeak. The first is properly used when Tears are shed ; the other signify, to raise one's Voice: Richelet. Ex.*

Pleurer comme un Femme, *To weep, to cry, or shed Tears like a Woman.*

Un Avare pleure le Pain qu'il Mange, *i.e. A Miser grudges himself the Necessaries of Life.*

Crier à pleine Gorge ; *To cry, or bawl with open Throat.*

Il crie avant qu'on l'ecorche,
He cries before he is hurt.

L'un miaule en grondant comme un Tigre en furie,

L'autre roule sa voix comme un Enfant qui crie. Despr.

The one like an enraged Tiger growls, The other imitates the Infant's cry.

Faites votre devoir de vous ecrier comme il faut,

Be sure you cry out aloud, and clap as you ought.

396 Rever, songer, *both signify to dream, also to rave and talk in one's Sleep; as for Ex. from Richelet, and Messrs. de Trevoux.*

J'ai revé une plaisante Chose cette nuit,
I dreamt something comical last Night.

En dormant, il songe toujours quelque Chose qui le fait rire à Gorge déployée,
He always dreams of something which makes him laugh out in his Sleep.

Ce Malade a revé, a songé toute la nuit et a paru fort agité,

That sick Man talk'd in his Sleep, dreamt and seem'd very restless all Night.

And figuratively,

Je pense que je reve quand j'entends des Religieux parler de la sorte,

Metinks I am in a Dream when I hear your Monks talk after that manner.

Rever, *signifies properly, to rave, to be light headed, &c. Ex.*

On craint dans la Fievre le transport, au Cerveau quand le Malade commence à rever,

When a Person in a Fever begins to ramble, 'tis feared he will fall into a Delirium.

Rever, *signifies also, to think and consider very attentively, to have wandering Thoughts. Ex.*

Je rêve à mon Sort inhumain. *Scaron.*

I am thinking upon my unhappy Fate.

And satirically, Rever à la Suisse, sig.

To chew the Cud and think upon nothing.

Songer, signifies properly to think, to consider, to mind ; and with a Negative, it signifies also, to do a thing unawares. *Ex.*

Vous ne songez pas à ce que vous faites,

You don't mind what you are about.

Excusez moi, si je vous ai fait mal, je n'y songeois pas,

I beg your Pardon, if I hurt you, I did not do it designedly.

397 Sentir, Flairer, both signify, to smell, or smell to ; they are used for what sends forth a good or bad Smell. *Ex.*

Sentez ou Flairez cette Fleur,

Smell that Flower. N. We must say,

Quelle Odeur senté-je en cette Chambre ?

What Scent do I smell in this Room ?

And not Sens-je as M. Richelet has observ'd.

398 Sentir mauvais, ou Puer, to stink, to smell of ; the first is the neatest Expression, and most in use ; the second is used in a disdainful Manner. *Ex.*

Cet Amant qui n'étoit que Civette et qu'Iris,

Sent maintenant le Bouc, au lieu de l'Am-bre-gris,

This Lover who was persum'd and gayly dress'd,

Smells now more of the Goat, than Amber-Greese.

Vous

Vous puez le Vin à pleine Bouche. *Mol. Dandin.*

Fab! you smell of Wine, enough to knock one down.

399 Sentir, *to feel, signifies to discern by an outward Feeling.* Richelet. Ex.

Sentir son mal, sentir sa peine,

To feel one's pain or grievance.

Tater, *signifies to discern by an outward Feeling.* Richelet. Ex.

Un Medecin tate le poux d'un Malade,
A Physician feels the Pulse of the Sick.

Un Aveugle tate le Chemin avec son Baton.

A blind Man feels the Way with his Stick.
Whence comes

Tatonner, *signifying, to touch slightly; and in the figurative, to be in Suspense, to delay, to dally, to shilly shally.* Ex.

Il y a long tems qu'il tatonne pour se marier, il tatonnera tant, quil laissera échapper l'occasion. Richelet.

He has been a long Time in Suspence about marrying, he will delay it so long till he loses the Opportunity.

400 Souffler, *to blow, to prompt.* Richelet. Ex.

Il n'est pas honnête de souffler sa Soupe pour la refroidir,

'Tis ill manners to blow one's Soup or Broth, to cool it.

Il m'a soufflé deux ou trois Mots,
He prompted me in two or three Words.
Speaking of the Candle 'tis better to say,
 Éteignez la Chandelle sous la Cheminée,
Put out the Candle within the Chimney,
 Than, soufflez la Chandelle, *Blow the Candle.*

D'Amour de Haine et Actions de
 l'Esprit,

*Of Love Hatred and Actions of
 the Mind.*

	Adorer	<i>to worship</i>
	Aimer	<i>to love</i>
401	Aimer mieux	<i>to chuse rather</i>
402	Amadouer	<i>to fondle, or fawn upon</i>
	S'Affliger	<i>to afflict one's-self</i>
	S'Appercevoir	<i>to perceive</i>
	Apprendre	<i>to learn</i>
	Apprendre par } Coeur	<i>to get by Heart</i>
403	S'Attacher	<i>to apply, or stick to</i>
	Attirer par flat- } terie	<i>to entice</i>
	Avertir	<i>to warn</i>
	Avoir beau	<i>to be in vain, to be easy</i>
	Avoir deſſein	<i>to deſign</i>
	Avoir pitié	<i>to pity</i>
	Avoir de la dou- } ceur, ou de l'in- } dulgence.	<i>to be kind or indulgent</i>

Avoir une Dent de Lait ou une Rancune con- tre quelqu'un	} to have an aching Tooth at one
En Avoir con- tre quelqu'un, En Vouloir à quelqu'un	} to have a Grudge or Spite against one
Avouer, confesser Baïser	} to own, to confess to kiss
Baïser les Mains, Faire ses Baïse- mains, Faire ses com- plimens	} to kiss one's Hand, or present one's Service
404 Cajoler, caresser Se Chagriner Chatier Chatouiller	} to coax, to caress to vex one's-self to chastise to tickle
Connoître	{ to know, by being ac- quainted with
Scavoir	{ to know by Study, or Knowledge
Reconnoître	{ to know by calling to Mind; also to ac- knowledge
Etre reconnois- sant	to be grateful
Consoler	to comfort one
Corriger	to correct, or chastise
Se Corriger	to amend one's manners
Craindre, ou a- voir p ^r uer, ou apprehender	} to fear, to be afraid

	Croire ajouter foi		<i>to believe, or give credit</i>
	Désirer, Prier, } Conjurer		<i>to desire, or intreat</i>
	Désirer, avoir en- } vie		<i>to long</i>
	Defendre		<i>to forbid</i>
	Se Defendre		<i>to defend one's self</i>
	Dissimuler		<i>to dissemble</i>
	Dire, Predire		<i>to say or tell, to foretell</i>
	Douter		<i>to doubt</i>
	Ecouter		<i>to hearken</i>
	Effrayer, Epou- } vanter		<i>to affright</i>
	Elever		<i>to educate, or bring up</i>
405	Empêcher		<i>to hinder</i>
	S'Empêcher		<i>to forbear</i>
	Ennuyer		<i>to give disquiet</i>
	Cela m'ennuye		<i>that is tedious</i>
	S'Ennuyer		<i>to think the time long</i>
	Enseigner } Montrer		<i>to teach to shew</i>
	Envier, porter } envie		<i>to envy</i>
	S'Enquerir, s'in- } former		<i>to enquire</i>
	Esperer		<i>to hope</i>
406	Etre en differend, } ou avoir un } differend		<i>not to agree, or to be at variance</i>
407	Etre seant		<i>to be decent, &c.</i>
	Il Sied		<i>it becometh</i>
	S'Etonner		<i>to wonder, to be astonished</i>
	Etudier		<i>to study</i>

Exceder, Excel-	}	<i>to exceed, or excel</i>
ler, ou surpasser		
Etre faché		<i>to be sorry or angry</i>
Se Facher		<i>to be in a passion</i>
Il me fache		<i>it grieves me</i>
Faire l'amour		<i>to make love</i>
Faire la Cour		<i>to court</i>
Faire la rage		<i>to be in a rage</i>
Faire les parties		<i>to parse, or expound</i>
Faire semblant		<i>to make as if to pretend</i>
Feindre		<i>to feign</i>
Feliciter		<i>to wish joy</i>
Fiancer		<i>to betroth</i>
Se Fier		<i>to trust, or confide in</i>
Se Desfier		<i>to mistrust</i>
408 Flater, Encenser,	}	<i>to flatter, or give praises</i>
Faire amitié		<i>to shew kindness, or</i>
Gracieuser		<i>to make much of</i>
Gronder		<i>to chide</i>
Habler		<i>to romance</i>
Haïr		<i>to hate</i>
Haranguer		<i>to make a speech</i>
S'Imaginer		<i>to imagine</i>
Imiter		<i>to imitate</i>
Instruire		<i>to instruct</i>
Inventer		<i>to invent, or devise</i>
Jouïr		<i>to enjoy</i>
Juger		<i>to judge</i>
Jurer, faire ser-	}	<i>to swear, to make oath,</i>
ment		
ou preter serment		<i>or to take an oath</i>
Se Lamentar		<i>to bewail</i>

Laiffer	to let alone, or permit
Ne Laiffer pas <i>de</i>	{ not to be wanting, or nevertheless,
<i>de</i> Louër	to praise, or commend
Maltraitter	to abuse
Se Marier	to marry
Mener deuil	to mourn
Mepriser	to despise
409. Mentir	to lie, or tell a lie
410. Morigener	to document
Nier	to deny
Obeïr	to obey
Observer	to observe
Offenser	to offend
S'Offenser	to take offence
Oser	to dare
Oublier	to forget
Pardonner	to forgive
Penfer	to think
Permettre	to give leave
Persuader	to persuade
Plaindre	to pity one
Se plaindre	to complain
Plaire	to please
Deplaïre	to displease
Prendre garde	to take heed, or have a care
Profiger	to improve
Punir	to punish
Quereller	to scold
Se quereller	to quarrel
Raconter	to relate
Radoter, ou ex-? travaguer }	to dote, or rave

Raisonner	to reason, to argue
Reciter	to rehearse
Refuter	to confute
Se Rejouir	to make merry
Se Repentir	to repent
Répondre	to answer
Reprendre	to reprimand
Resoudre	to resolve
Se Ressoûvenir	{ to call to remembrance what was forgot
Se Souvenir	{ to remember, or keep in remembrance
Sembler	to appear, or seem
Il semble	it seems
Il me semble	methinks
Se soucier	to care for
Souhaiter	to wish
Soupçonner	to suspect
411 Trouver bon	to consent or approve
412 Trouver mauvais	to disapprove
Vanter, se vanter	to extol, to boast
Venger, se venger	to revenge, to be revenged
Vouloir	to will, or to be willing

401 Aimer mieux, to chuse rather, to prefer.
Richelet. Ex.

J'aime mieux un Valet malfait et sage,
qu'un Valet bienfait et fripon,
*I prefer an ill made honest Servant, to a
clever well made roguish Fellow.*

*Observe however, that, C'est l'homme du Monde
que j'aime le mieux, is not good, because in
this case 'tis matter of Love, and not of
Preference, therefore we must say;*

C'est

C'est l'Homme du Monde que j'aime le plus, ou C'est l'Homme du Monde pour qui j'ai le plus d'Amitié.

He is the only Man in the World, I love best.

402 Amadouer, *is properly used thus* ; Richelet.
Ex.

Il passe toute la journée à amadouer son Chat ; *He strokes he fondles his Cat all Day ;*

But may reasonably be applied, though in a comic Sile, to

L'Homme n'est né que pour amadouer sa Femme,
Man was born to fondle his Wife.

403 S'Attacher, *to apply one's-self, to stick close to, &c.* Ex.

S'Attacher à l'Etude. *To apply one's-self, or stick close to one's Studies.*

S'Attacher auprès d'un grand Seigneur.
To make one's Court to a great Man.

Sont ce des Hommes que ces jeunes Blondins ? et peut on s'attacher à ces Animaux ?
Mol. Avare.

Can these effeminate Milk sops be called Men ? and how is it possible any Woman can be in love with such Animals ?

404 Cajoler, Caresser, *are both used relating to Men ; and the latter relating to Beasts. They signify to coax, to caress, fondle, cajole, &c.* Ex. from Richelet, and Messrs. de Trevoux.

Voir cajoler sa Femme et n'en temoigner rien,

Se pratique aujourd'hui par force gens de Bien. *Mol. Cocu.*

It is now the common Practice among People well received, to be wilfully blind when they see their Wives caressed.

Elle aime qu'on la cajole sur sa Beauté,
She likes to be admired for her Beauty.

On a beau cajoler un Avare, on n'en peut rien arracher.

A Miser is not to be coax'd; there's nothing to be got by fawning on a Miser. — A Miser is not to be tickled out of his Money.

Caresser quelqu'un, *to fondle one,*

Caresser un Cheval, *to stroke a Horse.*

La Foiblesse de l'Homme c'est d'aimer qu'on le caresse,

To love Flattery is a human Weakness.

Quel Avantage a-t-on qu'un Homme vous caresse,

Lors qu'au premier Faquin, il court en faire autant. *Mol.*

What Good, what Advantage is it to be caressed (or well received) by a Man, who makes no Distinction. (Word for Word; who will eagerly do the same to the first Rascal he sees.)

405. Empêcher, *to hinder*; s'empêcher, *to forbear.* Ex.

Vous m'empêchez d'écrire,
You hinder me from Writing.

Je ne pouvois m'empêcher de rire,
I could not forbear laughing.

406 Etre en differend, *signifies not to agree in some controverted Point. But avoir un differend, is to be at Variance, to quarrel. Ex:*

Nous sommes en differend pour scavoir, lequel, &c.

We are disputing to know who or which, &c. or we desire your Opinion who or which.

Avoir un differend avec quelqu'un,
To be at Variance with somebody.

J'ai un differend à démêler avec vous,
I have a Crow to pluck with you.

407 Etre seant, seante, *an adj. to be decent, to behove, is used in relation to Mens Manners; and il sied, it fits, it becometh; is used in relation to Things and Mens Manners. Ex.*

Cela est mal seant à un honnête homme,
That's unbecoming a Man of honour.

Ce qui est seant à l'un ne l'est pas à l'autre,

What behoves or becomes one Person (to do or say) does not another.

Cet habit lui sied bien,

That Suit fits him well.

Cette perruque vous sied mal,

That peruke does not become you.

Il a un Air affecté et cela ne sied pas bien à un galant homme,

He looks with an Air of Affectation, and that does not become a Gentleman.

Etre

Etre seant, *particip. of the Verb, sig. to be sitting, is properly used in this Expression ;*

Quand le Roi est seant sur son Lit de Justice,

When the King is seated upon his Throne.

But, il est sur son seant, *is a Noun, sig. He is sitting upon his Back-side, and is only used in a low comic, or bulesque Stile, tho' it may be said,*

Mettre un Malade sur son Seant, *sig.*

To set a sick person up in his bed or chair.

408 Flater, Encenser, *the latter signifies properly To perfume with Incense, and is beautifully used in the figurative, sig. To flatter, to give great Praises, also To put a Gloss upon, to extol, &c. Ex.*

François souvenez vous que tel est le Langage,

D'un Etranger Ami de la Sincerité,

Né dans l'heureux * Pays ou regne sans Nuage,

* *L'Angleterre*

La Simple Verité.

C'est ainsi grand Prelat qu'il pense et qu'il s'exprime,

Jamais ou ne l'a vû prostituer sa Voix,

Pour blamer la Vertu, pour encenser le Crime,

The above is,

Ou pour flater les Rois.

L'Abbé Drumgold's Translation of the following Ode.

*Thus sings the Bard in Albion born,
Which Candor and Native Sense adorn,
For Science and for Arms renown'd,
Sweet Freedom ever smiling round.*

Deign

*Deign to accept the Tribute Lay,
Unask'd he to thy Worth must pay,
Humbly he studies Men and Things,
Too proud to flatter even Kings.*

Mr. Lockman to Cardinal de Fleuri.

Encenser, we find in the like Sense in Moliere.

Avare. A. I. S. I.

*Pour gagner les hommes il faut donner
dans leurs Maximes et encenser leurs De-
fauts,*

*The Way to gain Mens Affections is to give
into their Maxims, and commend their
Faults.*

409 *Mentir, to lie, or tell Lies. Richelet.*

Ex.

*On ne gagne rien à mentir que de n'être
pas cru, quand on dit la Verité,*

*There's nothing got by lying; for a Liar is
never believed, even when he speaks Truth.*

*Il y a des Devots indiscrets qui mentent
par Charité en faveur des Saints qu'ils ai-
ment tendrement,*

*There are some indiscreet Devotees who chari-
tably preach up Lies in Favour of those
Saints they affect.*

410 *Morigener, to documentise, signifying to tutor,
instruct, or bring up. Is a dubious Expression in
English, but not so in French, as declared in Mr.
Richelet, and Messrs. de Trevoux's Dictionaries.
Yet it seems best used in the Burlesque. Ex.*

Si vous aviez en brave Pere bien morigené
votre fils, il ne vous auroit pas joué le
Tour qu'il a fait. *Mol.*

*If like a worthy Father you had well docu-
mentised your Son, he had not play'd you such
a Trick.*

411 Trouver bon, *to consent, or approve, on
humble civil Way of speaking.* Ex.

Je vous prie de trouver bon que je fasse
cela. *Pray give me leave to do that, or
I beg your Consent and Approbation, &c.*

And for Shortness,

Trouvez bon, ou N'en deplaise à Madame,
Grant me, give me leave, if your Ladyship
pleases.

412 Trouver mauvais, *to disapprove, a courteous
Way of Speech to avoid a more shocking Expression.*
Ex.

Il se fache et le trouve mauvais,
He is angry, and does not approve of it.

N. B. *We must say,*

Je ne trouve pas mauvais la Liberté que
vous avez prise,

*I do not disapprove of the Liberty you have
taken.*

*And not mauvaise, because mauvais here is a kind
of Adverb.* Richelet.

Ouvrages de Main et autres de la Nature.

Handy Works, and others of Nature.

	Abattre Demolir	to pull down
	Aiguifer	to wet or sharpen
	Allumer	to kindle
	Amasser	{ to heap, or take up from the Ground.
	S'Appuyer	to lean upon
	Armer	to arm
	Arracher	to snatch, or pluck
	Arroser	to water, or sprinkle
	Affaisonner	to season
	Balier	to sweep
413	Barbouiller	to dawb, or smear
	Se Debarbouiller	to clean one's Face (in a jocular Stile)
414	Bâtir Construire	to build
415	Battre	to beat
	Se Battre, Com- battre, ou fai- re la Guerre	} to fight, or make war
	Battre Forger	
416	Becher Creuser	to dig
	Bouillir	to boil
	Branler Ebranler	to shake, or move
	Briller Eclater	to shine, or sparkle

417 Briser Casser	}	to break
Rompre	}	
Commencer, ou	}	to begin, or set about
se mettre à	}	
Confire		to preserve
Confire au Vin-	}	to pickle
aigre	}	
Couper, Decouper		to cut, to carve meat
Coudre		to sow, or stitch
Decoudre		to rip up
Couvrir, Decou-	}	to cover, to discover
vrir	}	
Se Couvrir, ou	}	to put on one's Hat
mettre son cha-	}	
peau	}	
Se Decouvrir,	}	to take off one's Hat
ou ôter son	}	
Chapeau	}	
Se Coiffer		{ to dress one's Head, to be influenced by an Inferior
Cueillir, Amas-	}	to gather Fruits, or take
fer, ou Ramas-	}	Things off the Ground
fer	}	
Cuire faire la	}	to cook
Cuisine,	}	
Cuire au four		to bake
Se Chauffer, ou	}	to put on one's Stockings
mettre, ses Bas	}	and Shoes
& ses souliers	}	
Se Dechauffer,	}	to pull off one's Shoes, and
ou ôter ses	}	Stockings
Souliers, &	}	
ses Bas	}	
Dechirer		to tear

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 418 | Decrasser | <i>to get the Dirt or smear off</i> |
| | Decroter | <i>to clean the Dirt off Shoes</i> |
| | Degraisser | <i>to get the Grease off</i> |
| | Depouiller | <i>to strip</i> |
| | Derober, Voler | <i>to rob, or steal</i> |
| | Detruire | <i>to destroy</i> |
| | Dresser, Eriger | <i>to raise, or erect</i> |
| | S'Efforcer | <i>{ to strive, to do his ut-</i> |
| | | <i>most Endeavours</i> |
| | Emplir, Remplir | <i>to fill</i> |
| | Eteindre | <i>to quench</i> |
| | Etendre | <i>to spread, or stretch out</i> |
| | Essayer | <i>to try</i> |
| 419 | Essuyer | <i>to wipe</i> |
| | Eclairer | <i>to give light</i> |
| | Faire des Eclairs | <i>to lighten</i> |
| 420 | Faire | <i>to do, or make</i> |
| | Farcir | <i>to stuff meat</i> |
| | Se Farder | <i>to paint one's self</i> |
| | Il faut | <i>it must (from Faloir)</i> |
| | Il me faut | <i>I must</i> |
| | Faucher | <i>to mow</i> |
| | Fendre | <i>to cleave</i> |
| 421 | Fermer, ou Clorre | <i>to shut to</i> |
| | Fermer, Enfermer | <i>to shut in</i> |
| | Ferrer un Cheval | <i>to shoe a Horse</i> |
| | Fertiliser les Terres | <i>to improve Land</i> |
| | Filer | <i>to spin</i> |
| | Finir | <i>to finish, or make an end</i> |
| | Fouiller ses poches | <i>to search one's Pockets</i> |
| | Fouler aux pieds | <i>to trample under Foot</i> |
| 422 | Fraper | <i>to strike</i> |
| | Fraper des mains | <i>to clap one's Hands</i> |
| 423 | Fricasser, Frire | <i>to fry</i> |

424	Froter	<i>to rub</i>
	Geler, Degeler	<i>to freeze, to thaw</i>
425	Grater, Egratigner	<i>to scratch</i>
	Grater, Cifeler	<i>to ingrave, to chase</i>
	Grefer, Enter	<i>to graft</i>
	Greler, il grele	<i>to bail, it hails</i>
	*Griller des Gri- blettes }	<i>to broil Pork Griskins</i>
	**Griller une Ri- blette de Lard }	<i>to broil a Rasher of Bacon</i>
	S'Habiller	<i>to dress one's-self</i>
	Se Deshabiller	<i>to undress one's-self</i>
	Hercer	<i>to harrow</i>
	Imprimer	<i>to print</i>
	Labourer	<i>to plough</i>
	Se Lacer	<i>to lace one's-self</i>
426	Laver, Blanchir	<i>to wash</i>
	Lier, Attacher	<i>to tie, or bind</i>
	Delier, Deta- cher }	<i>to untie, or loosen</i>
	Relier un Livre	<i>to bind a Book</i>
	Limer	<i>to file</i>
	Luire, Reluire	<i>to shine, or glitter</i>
	Manier	<i>to handle</i>
	Meler,	<i>to mix, or mingle</i>
	Mettre	<i>to put</i>
	Mettre au jour	<i>to publish a Book</i>
	Se Mettre à, ou s'y prendre }	<i>to set about, or to go about it</i>
	Moissonner	<i>to reap</i>
	Moudre	<i>to grind</i>

Nettoyer

* Porcinæ carnis Plagula.

** Succidiæ Lingula

Nettoyer	<i>to cleanse</i>
Neiger	<i>to snow</i>
Nouer	<i>to tie a Knot</i>
Orner	<i>to adorn</i>
Oter	<i>to take away</i>
Ouvrir	<i>to open</i>
Entr'ouvrir	<i>to open half way, to set a jar</i>
La porte est en- tr'ouverte }	<i>the Door is a jarr</i>
Peindre	<i>to paint Pictures</i>
427 Se Peigner	<i>to comb one's Head</i>
Pendre	<i>to hang</i>
Pincer	<i>to pinch</i>
Planter	<i>to plant, or set</i>
Polir	<i>to polish</i>
Se Poudrer	<i>to powder one's Hair</i>
Pleuvoir	<i>to rain</i>
Prendre	<i>to take</i>
Entreprendre	<i>to undertake</i>
Puifer de l'eau	<i>{ to draw Water from a Well</i>
/ Tirer de l'eau	<i>{ to draw Water from any Vessel</i>
Racommoder	<i>to mend</i>
Rapiecier, Rapi- ceter }	<i>to patch</i>
Rentraire	<i>to darn, or fine-draw</i>
Raser, faire le poil	<i>to shave</i>
Ravager, Piller	<i>to lay waste, to plunder</i>
Reüffir	<i>to succeed</i>
Rinser	<i>to rinse</i>
Rompre, Briser	<i>to break in Pieces</i>
Rompre, Forcer	<i>to break open</i>

Rotir	<i>to roast</i>
Repandre	<i>to spill, or shed</i>
Semer	<i>to sow Seed</i>
Semer ça et là	<i>to scatter</i>
Serrer, Presser	<i>to squeeze, or press</i>
Sonner	<i>to ring</i>
Saler, saupoudrer	<i>to salt, to corn</i>
Salir	<i>to foul, or dirty</i>
Tacher	<i>to spot, or stain</i>
Tâcher	<i>to endeavour</i>
Tailler	<i>to cut out, or shape</i>
Tailler une Plume	<i>to make a Pen</i>
Tenir, Soutenir	<i>to hold, to sustain</i>
Tremper	<i>to dip, or steep</i>
Teindre	<i>to dye, or colour</i>
Tirer	<i>to draw, or pull</i>
Tondre	<i>to shear Sheep</i>
Il tonne	<i>Sit thunders, (from Tonner)</i>
Tordre	<i>to wrest, or wring</i>
Toucher	<i>to touch</i>
Traire le Lait	<i>to milk</i>
Travailler	<i>to work</i>
Travestir,	<i>to disguise, to burlesque a Work, as Mr. Cotton did Virgil's Æneids.</i>
Se Travestir,	<i>to put on a Disguise, or dress different to his Sex.</i>
428 Vaincre	<i>to overcome</i>
Verfer	<i>to pour, or fill</i>
Vergeter, Ever- geter, ou E- pouffeter	<i>to brush, or wipe off the Dust</i>
Vêtir, Révêtir	<i>to cloath</i>
User	<i>to wear out</i>

413 *Barbouiller, to dawb; in the figurative it signifies, to compose or paint badly; and le Barbouiller l'Esprit, is to be confused in Mind with overburthening it. Ex.*

Il borbouille du papier, et puis c'est tout,

He scribbles over some Paper, and that is all.

Se barbouiller l'Esprit de Grec et de Latin. Mol. fem.

To stuff one's Brains, or overburthen one's Memory with Greek and Latin.

414 *Bâtir, Construire, to build, are synonymous in the proper Sense. Ex.*

Bâtir ou construire une Maison, un Palais ou un Vaisseau,

To build a House, a Palace, or a Ship. The first only is used in the figurative. Ex.

Bâtir à chaux et à ciment,

To build strong, or substantially.

Bâtir en l'Air, ou bâtir des Chateaux en Eipagne,

To build Castles in the Air, (Proverb.)

Bâtir signifies also, To depend upon something, or to build one's Hopes upon. Ex.

Le Bien de la Fortune est un Bien périssable,

Quand on bâtit sur elle, on bâtit sur le Sable. Rac.

Who depends on the precarious (perishable) Goods of Fortune, builds on a sandy Foundation.

415 *Battre,*

415 Battre, *to beat, strike, or smite, generally meant with some Weapon.* Ex.

Samson battit les Philistins avec une Machoire d'Ane,

Samson smote the Philistines with the Jaw Bone of an Ass.

Figuratively, Votre Esprit bat la Campagne, signifies, Your Wits are a Wool gathering.

N. B. *That excepting the above Phrase, Battre la Campagne, according to the English Idiom, signifies, To go about the Bush.* Ex.

Venez au Fait sans battre la Campagne,
Speak to the Purpose without going about the Bush.

416 Becher, *To dig with a Spade.* Creuser, *To dig, sink, or open the Ground.* Ex.

Timon s'amusoit a becher la Terre,
Timon employ'd himself in digging the Ground.

Creuser un puits, *To dig or sink a Well.*

Creuser des Trenchées, *To dig or open Trenches.*

417 Briser, Casser, Rompre, *the first signifies properly, To bruise; the other two, To crack, or break in Pieces.* Ex.

Ces Mareaux ont dessein de me briser à force de heurter contre les Murailles.
Moliere.

These Villains design to bruise me all o'er with their jostling against the Walls.

Casser des Noisettes, *to crack Nuts.*

Casser un Miroir, *to break a Looking-glass.*

Rompre,

Rompre un Bâton, *to break a Stick.*

Je lui romperai les os, *I'll break his Bones.*

On le rompera, mais on l'étranglera auparavant,

He will be broke, but he will be first hanged.

We say broke on the Wheel, tho' in Fact Criminals are broke on a St. Andrew's Cross, and their Bodies exposed afterwards on a Wheel.

Vous me rompez la Tête, *signifies,*

You distract my Brains with your Noise.

418 Decraffer, and Se decraffer, *in the figurative signify, To rub off the Country Rusticity, To polish one's-self, &c. Ex.*

He bien me dit alors, celui de mes Confreres qui m'avoit adressé la parole dans la Ruë, Ne commence, tu pas à te decraffer ? *Gil Blas. L. III. Ch. 4.*

Well, said one of my Fraternity, the same who had spoken to me in the Street, Dostn't thou perceive that thou begin'st to cast off thy Clownishness ?

Les Provinciaux se decraffent à Londres (a-la-mode de Paris)

Country People rub off their Rust, and polish themselves in London.

419 Essuyer, *to wipe. In the figurative, 'tis used to express disagreeable Matters, which one cannot bear patiently. Ex.*

Je ne suis point homme à essuyer des Refus offensans. *Mol.*

I am not a Man to bear shocking Denials.

Essuyer un coup de pistolet, *To stand a Pistol Shot.*

Je

Je ne suis point d'humeur,
 Avouloir d'une Belle essuyer la Froideur,
*I am not of the Temper to bear with the
 forbidding (the cold) Airs of a fine Lady.
 I can't away with the cold Reception of a
 Coquette.*

420 Faire, *To do, or make ; This Word is used
 in several particular Phrases, which require as many
 different Turns. Ex.*

Faire Justice, *to bring to Execution.*
 Faire sa main, *to be light finger'd.*
 Faire sa Maison, sa Famille,
To raise one's Family.
 Faire Gillet ou Guillet,
To go off clandestinely.
 Faire des Siennes,
To play some unlucky Trick.

421 Fermer ou Clorre, *the first is used for what
 is shut to ; the second, to express the thing keeping
 close to, when shut. Ex.*

Fermez la Porte, la Fenetre, le coffre,
Shut the Door, the Window, the Trunk.

N. B. Cette porte ne clost pas bien,
*i. e. That Door does not shut well ; and
 fig. It does not keep close when shut ;*

And, Je n'ai pû clorre l'Oeil de toute la Nuit,
fig. I got not a Wink of Sleep all Night.

Fermer ou Clorre, *signify also, To surround by
 Way of Enclosure. Ex.*

Fermer une Ville, ou clorre un Parc de
 Murailles,

To surround a Town, or inclose a Park with Walls.

422 *Frafer, in the figurative signifies, To strike, wound, or touch one, to be concerned, &c. Ex.*

*Sa Beauté frape le Cœur et les Yeux,
Her Beauty pierces the Heart and strikes the Eyes.*

Cette Nouvelle me frape, The News touches me, or strikes me to the Heart, or I am concerned at the News. And,

Frafer ou heurter à la Porte, is, To knock at the Door. N. B. That speaking of People of Quality's Apartments, we must say, Grater à la Porte. To scratch at the Door. Richelet. Ex.

Ce n'est pas sçavoir son Monde que de heurter à la Porte des Chambres ou des Cabinets des Princes, il y faut grater seulement,

To knock at the Chamber-doors or Studies of the Nobility is rude, and not knowing how to behave, one must only scratch (with a Comb.)

423 *Fricasser, Frire, to fry; are used figuratively. The first in a moral Sense, signifying to waste one's Substance in Riot and good Cheer, or ill Conduct; the second is used proverbially, when a Man is ruined, and there is no Hopes of Recovery in his Affairs. Trevoux. Ex.*

Cette Succession opulente a été bientôt fricassée,

That rich Inheritance was soon consumed.

But as for this burlesque Expression,

Ma foi on te fricasse des filles comme nous.

Mol. Dep. Am. A. IV. S. 4. signifies

You

*You shall have such Girls as we indeed,
 Yes truly we'll toss you up such Girls as we,
 Alluding to a Ragout, or some nice Dish.
 Why, Sirrab, we are Meat for thy Master.
 This I take to be the Idiom of that Phrase, and not
 You shall squander away Girls like us, as the Transla-
 tors of Moliere have rendered it.*

*And, Cette homme est frit, is a Proverbial Ex-
 pression, sig. That Man is ruined, or quite down in
 the World.*

*'Tis also used in the Burlesque in Gil Blas, thus,
 Quand Gil Blas sera frit à l'huile ne man-
 quez pas de le regaler d'un bel Enterre-
 ment. L. VII. Ch. 6.*

*When Gil Blas gives the Crows a Pudding,
 be sure you dish him up with a fine Burial.*

424 *Froter, to rub or scrub; in the figurative,
 Froter, and se Froter, signify, to beat, to provoke,
 also to meddle, to be free with, &c. Ex.*

*Il a été frotté comme il faut,
 He was well trimmed, i. e. beat soundly, or
 ribb-roasted.*

*Il ne fait pas bon se froter à lui,
 He is not to be play'd with, or to be pro-
 vok'd; or, there is no jesting with him.*

425 *Grater, Egratigner, to scratch; the first
 is a slight Scratching without Hurt, to allay an Itch-
 ing; the second implies a fretting or tearing of the
 Skin. Ex.*

*Gratez moi un peu sur l'Epaule,
 Pray scratch my Shoulder.*

*Prenez garde à Minon, il vous egra-
 tignera,*

Take

Take Care of Puss, he will scratch you.

426 Laver, se laver, *to wash, to wash one's-self.*
Richelet. Ex.

Laver ses mains ou se laver les mains,
To wash one's Hands ; and proverbially
Je m'en lave les mains,
I wash my Hands of it.

N. B. *That Lavons, Let us wash, is more used for Shortness, than Lavons nous, or Lavons les mains, Let us wash our Hands. In the figurative, Laver la tête à quelqu'un, signifies, To reprimand one soundly.*

Blanchir, *is to wash Linnen, or bleach it.* Ex.

Blanchir de la Toile, *to bleach Linnen Cloth.*

Payez la Blanchisseuse pour avoir blanchi le Linge,

Pay the Washer Woman for washing the Linnen. In the figurative,

Il est déjà vieux il commence à blanchir, *signifies,*

He is already old, he begins to bleach, or have a hoary Head.

427 Peigner, se peigner, *are used in a comic Stile thus,*

Le Chat à peigné le Chien, *(is said)*

When a Cat flies at a Dog, and clings to his Back.

Ces deux Femmes se sont peignées, *(is said)*

When two Women fight and pull one anothers Caps.

- 428 Vaincre, *to overcome, proverbially they say,*
 Un homme attaqué est à demi vaincu,
(We say) The first Blow is half the Battle.

Du Mouvement et du Divertissement,
Of Motion and taking one's Pleasure.

Aborder, Arriver	<i>to accost, to arrive</i>
S'Absenter	<i>to abscond</i>
Aller, s'en Aller	<i>to go, to go away</i>
Aller au devant	<i>to go to meet</i>
Aller à Cheval	<i>to go on Horse-back</i>
Annoncer	<i>{ to give Notice of a Vi-</i> <i>sitor, or Messenger</i>
Apprendre à faire des Ar- mes	<i>} to learn to fence</i>
Apprendre à monter à Che- val	<i>} to learn to ride</i>
S'Approcher	<i>to come near</i>
S'Avancer	<i>to come forward</i>
S'Assoir	<i>to sit down</i>
429 Attendre	<i>to wait, or stay</i>
Attraper	<i>to overtake, or catch</i>
Badiner	<i>to play the Fool</i>
Banir, Releguer	<i>to banish</i>
Broncher	<i>to stumble</i>
430 Brusquer	<i>to be blunt</i>
Boiter, Clocher	<i>to halt, to go limping</i>

	Se Bouffir	<i>to puff, or look big</i>
	Se Carrer	<i>{ to strut, or set one's Arms a-kembo</i>
	Cacher, se Cacher	<i>to hide</i>
	Chanter	<i>to sing</i>
	Chasser	<i>to drive, or turn away</i>
431	Chasser, ou aller } a la Chasse }	<i>to hunt, or go a coursing</i>
	Chasser aux Oi- } seaux }	<i>to go a fowling</i>
432	Contester, s'ef- } forcer }	<i>to contend, to strive</i>
433	Courir, Accourir	<i>to run, to run to</i>
	Danler	<i>to dance</i>
	Se Depecher	<i>to make haste</i>
	Demeurer	<i>to stay, live, or dwell at</i>
	Descendre	<i>to go, or come down</i>
	Se Divertir	<i>to take one's Pleasure</i>
	Differer, Retarder	<i>to put off, to delay</i>
	Debarquer	<i>to come on Shore</i>
434	S'Embarquer	<i>to go on Board</i>
	Echaper	<i>to escape</i>
	S'Eloigner	<i>to go from</i>
	Entrer	<i>to go, or come in</i>
	Envoyer	<i>to send</i>
	Etre en repos, se } tenir coy }	<i>to be quiet, or sit still</i>
	Faire monter }	<i>to desire one to come up</i>
	Faire descendre }	<i>and down</i>
435	Ne Faire que de	<i>But just now</i>
436	Ne Faire que	<i>Just now, or nothing but</i>
	<i>(for an Action still lasting.)</i>	

Faire signe de la tête	}	<i>to give a Nod</i>
Fair des Acclamations	}	<i>to shout for Joy</i>
Fuir, S'Enfuir		<i>to run away</i>
Je fus (<i>preterit of Etre</i>)	}	<i>I went</i>
Je m'en fus		<i>I went away</i>
Glisser		<i>to slide</i>
Glisser, ou aller sur des Patins	}	<i>to skate</i>
Grimper		<i>to climb</i>
Se Hâter, se dépêcher	}	<i>to hurry, or make haste</i>
437 Hauffer, Lever		<i>to lift up</i>
Jetter, Rejetter		<i>to throw, to cast out</i>
Se Jetter avec Violence	}	<i>to set upon with Violence, to assault one</i>
Jouër		<i>to play, to act</i>
Se Jouër		<i>to make Sport</i>
Se Lasser, se fatiguer	}	<i>to tire one's-self</i>
Se Delasser		<i>to rest after Weariness</i>
Se Reposer		<i>to rest, or repose</i>
Loger, Deloger		<i>to lodge, to remove</i>
Luter		<i>to wrestle</i>
438 Mener, <i>to carry or lead, (meaning what is not lifted up)</i>		
Amener		<i>to bring</i>
Emmener		<i>to carry away</i>
Monter		<i>to go or come up</i>
Monter à Cheval		<i>to get on Horse-back</i>
Descendre de Cheval	}	<i>to alight</i>

Se Moquer, se }	<i>to mock, jeer or banter</i>
Rire }	
Nager, Plonger	<i>to swim, to dive</i>
439 Noyer, se Noyer	<i>to drown</i>
Partir	<i>to go or depart</i>
Passer	<i>to go or pass</i>
440 Porter }	<i>to carry (meaning what is</i>
	<i>taken up and lifted</i>
Apporter	<i>to bring</i>
Emporter	<i>to carry away</i>
Se Promener	<i>to walk up and down (lei-</i>
	<i>surely or for pleasure)</i>
Cheminer	<i>to walk or travel</i>
Marcher	<i>to walk, march or step</i>
Se Promener à }	
Cheval, enCa- }	<i>to ride out, to go in a</i>
rosse, ou enBâ- }	<i>coach or by water (for</i>
teau }	<i>pleasure)</i>
Querir, Chercher	<i>to fetch, to seek</i>
Railler, se Railler	<i>to jest or banter</i>
Ramper	<i>to creep or crawl</i>
Se Reculer	<i>to go back</i>
Remuer, Bouger,	<i>to move</i>
Se Remuer	<i>to stir one's-self</i>
441 Rencontrer	<i>to meet</i>
Roder	<i>to wander</i>
Sauter, Franchir	<i>to leap, to leap over</i>
442 Sortir	<i>to go out</i>
Suivre	<i>to follow</i>
Saillir	<i>to make a sally</i>
Trefaillir	<i>to leap for joy</i>
Tarder	<i>to tarry or loyter</i>
Il me tarde	<i>I think long</i>

Se Tenir debout	<i>to stand upon one's legs</i>
Se Tenoir droit	<i>to stand upright</i>
Tomber, Chan- } celer	<i>to fall, to faulter</i>
Tomber, Cheoir	<i>to fall down</i>
Tomber à la ren- } verse	<i>to fall backwards</i>
Tourner, faire la } pirouette	<i>to turn, to turn upon one's heel</i>
Je vais (<i>present</i> } <i>of aller</i>)	<i>just now; for things to be done presently</i>
Venir	<i>to come</i>
Je viens de (<i>pre-</i> } <i>sent of venir</i>)	<i>just now (for things just done and past)</i>
Survenir	<i>to happen</i>
Voler, S'envoler	<i>to fly, to fly away</i>
Voyager	<i>to travel or go a journey</i>

429. Attendre, *to wait or stay.* (And not to attend or give Lessons, as T. B. has said in his quack Grammar, *fitter to teach Gypsies Gibberish, than courtly French.*)

Attendre is used proverbially as follows;

On l'attend comme les Moines font l'Abbé.

(We say) They stay for him as one Horse stays for another; (i. e. at Meals.)

Attendre que le Boiteux vienne,

To wait for Tom Long the Carrier;

And, Attendez moi sous l'Orme, is a Term used when making slight of a Challenge; we say, Go before and stay till I come. So Gil Blas has borrowed the same Term, where he says,

Dites nous plutôt de vous attendre sous l'Orme. Vol. II. B. ii. C. 2, *signifying, You may as well bid us go behind Montague House, and stay till you come.*

Note, This Idiom is omitted in the English Translation, and many more.

430 Brusquer, *To be blunt, short, resolute or deal roughly with one, &c. The Word is new and signifies, to carry it with Haughtiness.* Richelet. Ex.

Je suis d'avis de brusquer l'Avanture,
I am resolv'd to make short Work of it.

Ou ne voit guere de Scelerat brusquer *q. n.*
We rarely see a Villain dare stand a Man with Resolution. (We say)

A Rogue dares not look an honest Man in the Face.

Vous les abordez d'un Air familier, et vous brusquez sans façon l'Avanture. Gil Blas. L. IV. C. 1.

You accost them with an Air of Familiarity, and come immediately to the Point. (It signifies properly)

To come abruptly upon one, or nolens volens, or without Ceremonies.

431 Chasser, *to hunt, chase, pursue, or go a coursing; and proverbially 'tis said*

Un bon Chien chasse de Race,
(We say) Cat after Kind.

432 Contester, *to contend, to dispute, S'Efforcer, to strive, or endeavour.* Richelet. Ex.

Contester la Couronne à un Roi,

To dispute a King his Crown.

Plus les Religieuses s'efforcent de faire
bonne mine dans leurs Solitudes, plus elles
ont envie d'en sortir. *St. Evre.*

*The more the Nuns endeavour to put a good
Face on their Confinement, the more they de-
sire to get free.*

433 Courir, *to run, or go apace; it signifies also,
To spread a Report or News; also the publishing of
Works in Prose or Verse. Ex.*

On fit courir le bruit qu'il étoit mort,

They gave out that he was dead.

La Nouvelle court qu'il reviendra bientôt,

*The News say, or 'tis reported that he will
return soon.*

Vous verrez courir de ma façon dans les
belles Ruelles deux Chançons. *Mol. Prec.*

*You will soon see banded about in the Ladies
Assemblies, two Songs of my making.*

434 Embarquer, S'Embarquer, *in the Figura-
tive signify, To draw one in, to engage one's-self in.
Ex.*

Il fit les pas nécessaires pour embarquer la
Dupe,

*He took all the necessary Steps to draw in
the Bubble.*

Il s'est embarqué dans une mechante
Affaire,

*He engaged himself into a dangerous Af-
fair.*

And,

*And, S'Embarquer sans Biscuit, Is
To engage imprudently in an Affair.*

435 *Ne Faire que de, i. e. But just now, or 'tis
not long since. Ex.*

*Il ne fait que d'arriver,
He is but just (now) arrived. But*

436 *Ne Faire que, without de, alters the Sense,
and signifies nothing but. Ex.*

*Il ne fait que boire et manger,
He does nothing but eat and drink.*

*Except it relates to time, then 'tis turn'd by just
now. Vide my Grammatical Dictionary.*

437 *Hauffer, se hauffer, Lever, are thus used
figuratively. Richelet. Ex.*

*Hauffer les Epaules, ou se hauffer les
Epaules,*

*To shrug up one Shoulders, (by Way of Dis-
dain) But*

*Lever les Epaules, is to bear an Injury,
and not dare to resent it.*

*And, Hauffer le coude, ou hauffer le tems, sig-
nify, To lift up one's Hand to one's Head, to
drink hard.*

*Lever la Crête, To raise one's Crest, to
crow over a Person.*

438 *Mener, to carry; is used in these Figurative
Expressions, viz.*

*L'Or et l'Argent ne les menent pas,
Money does not tempt them.*

*Chantons, rions, et menons du Bruit,
Let us sing, laugh, and make merry.*

*For the proper Use of Mener, Amener, and
Emmener, Vide to carry, in my Grammatical
Dictionary.*

439 Noyer, se Noyer, *to drown, pronounce;*
Neyer, se Neyer, *unless otherwise constrained for*
the Sake of the Rhime. Ex.

Quand un Chien se noye, chacun lui offre
à boire, (*Pronounce Néye*)

When a Dog is drowning, every one offers
him Drink.

Euphorbe a feint que je m'étois noyé (*pro-*
nounce Noyé)

De Crainte qu'après moi vous n'eussiez en-
voyé. (*Corn. Cin. Act V. Sc. 3.*)

That I was drown'd, Euphorb gave out,—
but why?

To prevent you from raising Hue and Cry.

440 Porter, *to carry, is used in the figurative*
Expressions, viz.

Il ne le portera pas loin, *i. e.*

I'll be up with him, he shall not go to Heaven
or Hell with it.

Vous en porterez la Peine,

You shall not go unpunished; you'll suffer in
the Consequence.

For the proper Use of Porter, Apporter, and
Emporter, Vide to carry, in my Grammatical
Dictionary.

441 Rencontrer, *to meet with; it signifies also,*
To find or light upon something good or ill. Riche-
let. Ex.

Il a bien rencontré dans son Mariage,

He has had the Luck to find a good Wife.

Il a rencontré une Femme qui est un
Dragon,

He has light upon a Wife, who is a meer
Devil.

In the figurative it signifies, to hit right or wrong in one's Conjectures Ex.

Il y a des Gens qui essayent de deviner mais ils rencontrent mal,
Some People say Things as they fancy them to be ; but they are often mistaken in their Conjectures.

Rencontrer, to meet, is used for meeting by Chance, as also the Noun Rencontre, in English a Rencounter. Ex.

Je l'ai rencontré en Chemin,
I met him accidentally by the Way.
Ce n'étoit pas un Duel, ce n'étoit qu'une Rencontre,
'Twas no Duel, 'twas only a Rencounter, or Chance Medley.

Also the Word Rencontre may be used to express going to meet a Person, thus, Aller à la rencontre d'une personne ; but 'tis reckoned too familiar, and not so polite as,

Aller au devant d'une Personne,
To go to meet a Person. Richeler.

N. B. The Translator of *The Lady's Travels into Spain*, has translated *aller au devant*, (which signifies to meet,) literally, to go before, and makes Nonsense in this Passage, viz. my Cousin came before me in a Coach with four mules, instead of came to meet me, &c.

442 Sortir, to go or come out ; when Sortir is used in the Sense of Partir, to set out for a Journey, it is not so good ; so that instead of Sortir de Paris pour

pour aller en Allemagne, *We must say according to Vaugela's Remarks.*

Partir de *Paris* pour aller en *Allemagne*,
To set out from Paris for Germany.

Sortir, *when it signifies, To bring or lead out, we must then use Faire sortir; so that instead of Sortez ce Cheval de l'Ecurie, we must say according to Richelet.*

Faites sortir ce Cheval de l'Ecurie,
Bring the Horse out of the Stable.

Faire sortir un Homme de Prison,
To take a Man out of Goal.

Des Marchez,

Of Bargains.

443	S'Achalander	<i>to get Custom</i>
	Acheter argent comptant ou à credit	<i>to buy with ready Money, or upon Credit</i>
	Accepter	<i>to accept</i>
	Accorder, s'ac- corder	<i>to grant, to agree</i>
	Adjuger à l'ex- tinction de la Chandele	<i>to sell by Inch of Candle</i>
	Aveindre	<i>to reach down</i>
	Atteindre	<i>to reach to</i>
444	Bailler, donner	<i>to give</i>
	Barguigner	<i>to haggle</i>
	Ceder	<i>to yield, to part with</i>
	Changer, Troquer	<i>to change, to truck</i>
	Chicaner	<i>to cavil</i>
	Choisir	<i>to choose</i>
	Compter	<i>to reckon</i>

	Se Mécompter	<i>to misreckon</i>
	Conclure	<i>to conclude</i>
	Se Conduire se- lon le Cours du Marché	<i>to go according to the Market</i>
	Contester	<i>to contend</i>
	Convenir, s'ac- corder	<i>to agree upon</i>
	Couter	<i>to cost</i>
	Demander	<i>to ask</i>
	Devoir	<i>to owe</i>
	Differer, Remettre	<i>to put off, to delay</i>
	Disputer	<i>to dispute</i>
	Duper, Filouter	<i>to bubble, to cheat</i>
445	Donner caution	<i>to give bail</i>
446	Etre caution	<i>to be Surety</i>
447	Embaler, Em- paqueter	<i>to pack up</i>
448	Enveloper	<i>to wrap up, to unwrap</i>
449	Developer	
	Emprunter	<i>to borrow</i>
	Engager, Degager	<i>to pawn, to redeem</i>
	Epargner	<i>to spare or be saving</i>
	Escroquer	<i>to sharp or chouse</i>
	Estimer, Priser	<i>to rate, or value</i>
	Faire, ou en de- mander	<i>to ask, or set a price</i>
	Faire banqueroute	<i>to turn Bankrupt</i>
	Faire un echange	<i>to make an Exchange</i>
	Faire le Compte rond	<i>to make even Money</i>
	Faire marché	<i>to make a Bargain</i>
	Faire une emplette	<i>to make a Purchase</i>
	Faire tort	<i>to do wrong</i>

	Faire faire	}	<i>to bespeak, or cause to be made</i>
450	Ferrer la Mule		<i>to crib in buying</i>
451	Fournir, donner		<i>to afford, to give</i>
	Gager, parier, ou faire ga- geure	}	<i>to lay a wager</i>
	Gagner		<i>to win</i>
	Garder		<i>to keep</i>
	Hypotéquer ou Engager	}	<i>to mortgage</i>
	Jurer, se parjurer	}	<i>to swear, to forswear or perjure one's self</i>
	Livrer		<i>to deliver up</i>
	Louer, donner à louage	}	<i>to let out</i>
	Louer, prendre à louage	}	<i>to hire</i>
	Maison à louer ou portion de Maison	}	<i>a House to let or part of a House</i>
	Marchander	}	<i>to cheapen or beat down the price</i>
	Mepriser		<i>to despise or run down</i>
	Mesurer		<i>to measure</i>
	Obtenir		<i>to obtain</i>
	Offrir		<i>to bid or offer</i>
	Oter		<i>to take away</i>
	Partager		<i>to share or divide</i>
452	Payer		<i>to pay</i>
	Se faire payer		<i>to get in one's debts</i>
453	Perdre		<i>to lose</i>
	Plier, Deplier		<i>to fold, to unfold</i>

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---|--|
| 454 | Pouvoir | | <i>to be able</i> |
| | Prendre, se mé- | } | <i>to take, to mistake</i> |
| | prendre | | |
| | Preter | | <i>to lend</i> |
| | Promettre | | <i>to promise</i> |
| | Priser, Estimer | | <i>to rate, or value</i> |
| | Plumer | | <i>to fleece a Person</i> |
| | Quittancer ou | } | <i>to give an Acquittance or a Receipt</i> |
| | donner Quit- | | |
| | tance ou un | | |
| | Reçu | | |
| | Recevoir à Compte | | <i>to receive in Part</i> |
| | Pour solde de | } | <i>for Ballance of Accompts</i> |
| | Comptes | | |
| | Pour fin de | } | <i>in full of all Demands</i> |
| | toutes par- | | |
| | ties | | |
| | Remettre | | <i>to put off</i> |
| 455 | Refuser | | <i>to refuse or deny</i> |
| | Rabattre | | <i>to bate or abate</i> |
| | Rabaïsser | } | <i>to fall in Market-Price</i> |
| | Ramender | | |
| | Rencherir | | <i>to grow dear</i> |
| | Encherir | | <i>to raise the price</i> |
| 456 | Revenir | | <i>to stand one in, or a-</i>
<i>mount to</i> |
| | Satisfaire, Con- | } | <i>to satisfy, to content</i> |
| | tenter | | |
| | Supputer | | <i>to sum up</i> |
| | Surfaire. | | <i>to exact or ask to high</i> |
| | Tenir à | | <i>to stand upon a price</i> |
| | Tromper | | <i>to deceive, or cheat</i> |
| | Se Tromper | | <i>to mistake, to be out</i> |

	Valoir	<i>to be worth</i>
	Ne Valoir rien	<i>to be good for nothing</i>
457	Vendre à l'encan } ou à l'enchère }	<i>to set to publick Sale</i>
	Survendre	<i>to over-rate or sell to dear</i>

443 Achalander, *is to get Custom, and S'Achalander, is to get Customers, or draw Custom; but is mostly used in the Passive. Etre achalandé, to be well accustomed. Ex.*

*Il s'achalande, il s'enrichira bientôt,
He gets much Custom, he will soon grow Rich.
Sa Boutique est bien achalandée,
He has a well accustomed Shop.*

444 Bailler, Donner. *To give. The first signifies properly to let, speaking of Houses and Lands, otherwise Donner is most in Use. Ex.*

*Bailler à ferme quelque heritage,
To lease or farm out an Estate.*

Donnez moi cela. Give me that.

And figuratively they are both used thus;

Vous me la baillez belle,

You impose upon me.

Je lui en ai baillé d'une,

I have choused him, I have made him believe.

Thus, Bon, bon, tu voudrois bien mén donner d'une. Mol. Dept. Am. A. 3. S. 7.

Sig. That's a good one indeed. Thou wouldst fain put that sham upon me, &c.

And not you wou'd procure yourself one by it.

Donner, in these Phrases require another turn, viz.

Je donne beaucoup au hazard,
I trust much to Providence.

Nous nous en donnâmes à Coeur Joye,
We laugh'd to our Hearts Content ; or,
We were very jovial and merry.

445 Donner Caution, *To give Bail, or Surety.*
Ex.

Donner Caution Bourgeoise,
To give City Security, (meaning)
Donner bonne et suffisante Caution,
To give good and sufficient Bail.

N. B. *That Caution Bourgeoise, is sometimes*
used in a jocosè Manner. Ex.

Je veux Caution Bourgeoise, que vos Yeux
ne me feront point de mal. *Mol. Prec.*
I insist upon good Security, that your Eyes
shall do me no Mischief.

446 Etre Caution, *To be bail, or Security.*
Ex.

Je suis la Caution de Monsieur,
I stand Bail or Security for the Gentleman.
In like manner 'tis said of a doubtful Story, or a
Person not to be trusted to, viz.

C'est une nouvelle sujette à Caution,
'Tis a doubtful Piece of News.
Il est sujet à Caution, *He's a loose Card, or*
there's no trusting to him.

447 Embaler, Empaqueter, *the first signifies properly, To pack up artfully, as Packers do; the second, To bundle up any how.* Ex.

Embaler de la Marchandise,

To pack up Merchandise.

Empaqueter du linge sale,

To bundle up foul Linnen.

448 Enveloper, *to wrap up; in the figurative it signifies, To wrap up neatly, what may be too gross to speak in plain Terms.* Ex.

Elle reçoit avec Joye ce qu'on lui veut dire de libre, pourveu quil soit envelopé.
(Comte de Bassi.)

She listens with Pleasure to any equivoue, provided it be not too gross.

449 Developer, *to unwrap; but in the figurative it signifies, To explain, discover, clear up, or unravel.* Ex.

Quelque Avanture me viendra developer une Naissance plus illustre. *Mol. Prec.*

Some Event will discover me to be of a more illustrious Descent.

450 Ferrer la Mule, *to crib in buying. A kind of Proverb which signifies literally, To shoe the Mule. 'Tis said of Servants cheating their Masters and Mistresses in buying at Market. Mr. Richelet quotes an Account of its Rise thus.*

This

This Saying comes from an Action of the Emperor Vespasian's Muletier, which Suetoneus relates thus: The Muletier being promised a Sum of Money, to procure a Person an Audience of the Emperor, he effected it by stopping his Litter for some considerable time, under Pretence of shooing one of the Mules, which he said had cast her Shoe. The Emperor being afterwards inform'd of his Devise, would go halves with the Muletier in the Profit he got by shooing the Mule.

451 Fournir, Donner, the latter signifies, *To afford, to give.* Ex.

*Je ne scaurois le donner à moins,
I cannot afford or give it for less Money.*

The former signifies, To provide, to supply. Thus 'tis said, La Riviere leur fournit le Sel, or leur fournit du Sel. But according to Mr. Vaugela's Remarks, we must say,

*La Riviere les fournit de Sel,
The River supplies them with Salt.*

452 Payer, and Se Payer, are used in several figurative Expressions, viz.

*Je te le ferai payer, I'll be up with you, or
I'll make you pay dear for it.*

*Te voila payé de ta Raillerie,
You are punished for your Jest.*

Payer la Folle enchere, ou payer les pots cassés,

Signify, To stand to, or make good all Damages.

For

For La folle enchere, vide vendre à l'Encan.
Hereafter, Note 457.

Payer de Raïsons, *To give good Reasons.*
Se payer de raïsons, se payer d'excuses,
To be satisfied with Reasons, to be content
with plausible Excuses.

And Qui ne se peut payer, *signifies something in-*
estimable. Ex.

Ce sont la de ces sortes de Choses, qui ne
se peuvent payer. *Mol. Prec.*

These kind of Things are of inestimable Value,
there's nothing to come up to them.

453 Perdre, *to lose*; but perdre son Latin, *is a*
figurative Expression, signifying, to lose one's Labour,
not to know what to make of a Thing, to be puz-
zled. Ex.

Il y a perdu tout son Latin, *signifies,*
He lost his Labour, he could make nothing on't.
(Oleum & Operam perdidit.) *Richelet.*

Thus, L'Avanture me passe et j'y perds mon
Latin. *Mol. Dep. Am. A. II. S. 4.*

Sig. *This Affair has put me to my Trumps, or*
This Adventure quite confounds me, I
don't know what to make on't.

But Moliere's Translators have rendered it thus;
The Adventure is out of my Reach, and my
Latin is lost upon it.

454 Pouvoir, *to be able*; it signifies also, *To*
have Power, Credit, or an Ascendant over a Person;
also, To chance, or happen. *Richelet.* Ex.

Vous pouvez tout sur Monsieur,
You have a great Influence on, or Credit
with Mr.

Il se pourra bien que vous perdrez votre
 Procez,

You may chance to loose your Law-Suit.

N. B. *That Un Jean qui ne peut, is a Man that*
can't move; a Term used at Tick-tack, or Draughts:
It signifies also, A Man and No Man.

455 Refuser, *to refuse, or deny.* Ex.

Refuser ce qu'on donne est bon à faire aux
 Fous. *Mol. Dep. Am. A. I. S. 2.*

'Tis a Piece of Folly, or Ill-manners, to re-
fuse accepting a kind Present.

But Moliere's Translators have render'd it,

To refuse what is given one, is to play the
Fool bravely.

456 Revenir, *To stand one in, or amount to; but*
proverbially 'tis used thus;

Il revient toujours à ses Moutons,

That is to say, He always harps upon the
same String; or he is always buzzing one in
the Ears with his own Concerns.

457 Vendre à l'encan, *is, To set to publick Sale;*
and vendre à l'enchere, is to sell by Auction to the
best Bidder; for Enchere, signifies properly, an In-
bancing, or out-bidding.

And, Mettre une enchere, To out-bid.

Whence

Whence comes, La folle enchere, for Persons out-bidding to their Cost. So it is used in a figurative Sense, to signify one's Folly. Ex.

Vous en payerez la folle enchere,

You will pay dear for your Rashness.

Taisez vous, vous pourriez bien porter la folle enchere de tous les Autres. Mol.

G. Dandin. A. I. S. 6.

Hold your Peace, otherwise you may chance to bear the Blame of other Peoples Follies, and suffer for it.

De la Vie,

Of Life.

Accoucher

to be delivered

Adoucir la Douleur

to assuage Pain

Bander le Bras

to bind up an Arm

Bâtiser

to christen

Blesser

to wound

Croître

to grow

458 Demanger

to itch

Se Demettre, ou
se Disloquer un

to put a Bone out of Joynt

os

Enmailloter

to swaddle

Enfler

to swell

S'Evanouir

to faint away

459 Enterrer, Ense-
velir

to bury

Etendre une

to spread a Plaister

Emplatre

Etre

	Etre alité, ou alitée	}	<i>to be bed-ridden</i>
	Etre en Travail d'Enfant	}	<i>to be in labour</i>
460	Engendrer		<i>to beget, or engender</i>
	Faire un Enfant		<i>to get a Child</i>
	Garder un Malade		<i>to nurse a sick Person</i>
	Guerir		<i>to cure, or heal</i>
	Languir		<i>to linger</i>
	Se Meurtrir		<i>to bruise one's-self</i>
461	Mourir		<i>to die</i>
462	Naître		<i>to be born</i>
	Oindre		<i>to anoint</i>
	Palpiter		<i>to pant</i>
463	Se Pamer, ou tomber en Pa- moison	}	<i>to swoon, to fall in a Swoon</i>
	Panser une playe		<i>to dress a Wound</i>
	Prendre medicine		<i>to take Physick</i>
	Se Remettre, ou Se Retablir, ou en Revenir	}	<i>to recover</i>
	Saigner du Nez		<i>to bleed at the Nose</i>
	Tirer du Sang		<i>to let blood</i>
464	Vivre, survivre		<i>to live, to out-live</i>

458 Demanger, *to itch.* In the Figurative it signifies, *To have a Desire, to long.* Ex.

Il me demange de lui dire,
I long to tell him or her.

N. B. That Grater ou il demange, is, *To scratch where it itches ; but figuratively, it admits of either a good or bad Interpretation, and signifies as follows.*
Ex.

Il le grate par où il lui démange, *i. e.*

He humours him, he tickles his Fancy.

Tu me grates par où il me démange, *i. e.*

My Fingers itch to be at you, or

I desire no better Sport, come on. (to fight)

459 Enterrer, Ensevelir ; the first signifies, to cover with Earth; the second, to wrap the Dead in a Cloth. They are both used for burying on Land (But the first would be improper for burying in the Waters). Ex.

Enterrer en Terre sainte,

To bury in consecrated Ground.

Il est mort si pauvre qu'il n'a pas laissé un

Drap pour l'ensevelir,

He dy'd so poor, that he was not worth Winding Sheet.

They are both used figuratively thus ;

Vous me voulez enterrer toute vive
Richelet.

You would bury me alive, i. e. make me forsake the World.

4 Mon Epoux ayant achevé son Destin
n'est pas raisonnable d'ensevelir mes Char-
mes. *Gil Blas.*

*Because my Husband has given the Crown
Pudding, Is it reasonable I should hide
conceal my Charms ?*

4 460 Engendrer, to beget, or engender. *Is used
in the Figurative thus ;*

La Familiarité engendre le Mepris,
Familiarity breeds Contempt. Prov.

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C'est un homme qui n'engendre point de Melancolie.

That is to say, He is a Man of a merry Disposition.

461 Mourir, *to dye. In the following Sentence, we must turn the Verb to a Noun, according to the English Idiom, thus;*

Le pis qu'il puisse arriver c'est de mourir,

Death is the worst that can happen.

462 Naître, *to be born ; is used figuratively in the following Expressions, viz.*

Il est à naître, *That is to say, The Thing never was.*

Je suis aussi innocent de ce Crime que l'Enfant qui est à naître,

I am as innocent of that Crime as the Child unborn.

463 Se Pâmer, *figuratively has several Uses and Interpretations. Ex.*

Cet Enfant se pâme à force de crier,
That Child is ready to burst with crying.

Se pâmer de rire, *To split one's Sides with laughing.*

The French have also this Saying,

Elle fait la Carpe pâmée, *That is to say, She turns up the White of her Eyes ; or, She's pleas'd.*

464 Vivre, *to live ; in the following figurative Expressions signifies, To behave, to do one's Duty.*

Ex.

Votre Fille ne vit pas comme il faut qu'une femme vive. *Mol. Dand.*

Your Daughter does not behave as a virtuous Wife ought to do.

And, Il faut apprendre à vivre à ce Sexe volage. *Mol. Dep. Am.*

Sig. *We must teach this fickle Sex their Duty. (And not)*

We must learn how to live with this wavering Sex.

Here the Translator endeavour'd to turn it literally, but quite inverted the Sense and Meaning of the French, as in many more of Moliere's Plays and o'her Books, whose Translators Ignorance or Neglect, or want of sufficient Reward for their Labour, have stuffed their Works with Gallicisms, never troubling themselves about the Idiom of both Languages; and therefore often write Nonsense, as you may see by the foregoing Quotations translated from Moliere. It is the same when your illiterate Valets pretend to teach French, as many have, when discharged by their Masters.



F I N I S.